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FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1921.

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FURTHER PEACE TREATY TERMS.

WHAT GERMANY HAS TO PAY.

TON-FOR-TON POLICY ADOPTED.

Important Provisions Regarding Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Policies.

London, May 7.

Further provisions of the Peace Treaty are—

SECTION 8: REPARATION AND RESTITUTION.

"The Allied and Associated Governments affirm, and Germany accepts on behalf of herself and her Allies, responsibility for causing all loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war, imposed upon them by the aggression of enemy States."

While the grand total of damages assessed against Germany may exceed her ability to pay, she undertakes to make compensation for all damages caused to civilians under seven main categories:—(a) damage by personal injury to civilians caused by acts of war, directly or indirectly; (b) damage caused to civilians by acts of cruelty ordered by the enemy and to civilians in occupied territories; (c) damages caused by maltreatment of prisoners; (d) damages to Allied peoples represented by pensions and separation allowances capitalised at the signature of this Treaty; (e) damages to property other than naval or military materials; (f) damages to civilians by being forced to labour; (g) damages in the form of levies or fines imposed by the enemy.

The total obligation of Germany to pay, as defined in the category of damages, is to be determined and notified to her after a fair hearing and not later than 1st May, 1921, by an Inter-Allied Reparation Commission. At the same time, a schedule of payments to discharge obligation within thirty years shall be presented. These payments are subject to postponement in certain contingencies. Germany irrevocably recognises the full authority of this Commission, agree to supply it with all necessary information, and to pass legislation to effectuate its findings. She further agrees to restore to the Allies cash and certain articles which can be identified. As an immediate step towards restoration, Germany shall pay within two years 20,000,000,000 marks in either gold, goods, ships or other specific forms of payment, with the understanding that certain expenses, such as those of the Armies of Occupation, and payments for food and raw materials, may be deducted at the discretion of the Allies.

In periodically estimating Germany's capacity to pay, the Reparation Commission shall examine the German system of taxation, first, to the end that the sums for reparation which Germany is required to pay shall become a charge upon all her revenues, prior to that for service or discharge of any domestic loan, and, secondly, so as to satisfy itself that in general the German scheme of taxation is fully as heavy proportionately as that of any of the Powers represented on the Commission. The measures which the Allied and Associated Powers shall have the right to take in case of voluntary default by Germany, and which Germany agrees not to regard as acts of war, may include economic and financial prohibitions and reprisals, and, in general, such other measures as the respective Governments may determine to be necessary in the circumstances.

The Commission shall consist of one representative each of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium, with all other Allied Powers entitled when their claims are under consideration to right of representation without voting power. It shall permit Germany to give evidence regarding her capacity to pay and shall assure her a just opportunity to be heard. It shall make its headquarters at Paris, establish its own procedure and personnel, have general control of the whole reparation problem and become the exclusive agency of the Allies for receiving, holding, selling and distributing the reparation payments. Majority vote shall prevail, except that unanimity is required on questions involving the sovereignty of any of the Allies, the cancellation of all or part of Germany's obligations, the time and manner of selling, distributing and negotiating bonds issued by Germany, any postponement between 1921 and 1926 of the annual payments beyond 1930, and any postponement after 1926 for a period of more than three years. The application of a different method of measuring damage than in a similar former case, and the interpretation of the provisions of withdrawal from representation on the Commission, is permitted upon twelve months' notice.

The Commission may require Germany to give from time to time, by way of guaranty, issues of bonds or other obligations to cover such claims as are not otherwise satisfied. In this connection, and on account of the total amount of claims, bond issues are presently to be required of Germany in acknowledgment of its debt as follows:—20,000,000,000 marks gold, payable not later than 1st May, 1921, without interest; 40,000,000,000 marks gold, bearing 2½ per cent. interest, between 1921 and 1926 and thereafter 5 per cent. with sinking fund, payment beginning in 1926, and an undertaking to deliver 40,000,000,000 marks gold bearing interest at 5 per cent., under terms to be fixed by the Commission.

The interest on Germany's debt will be 5 per cent., unless otherwise determined by the Commission in future, and payments that are not made in gold may "be accepted by the Commission in the form of properties, commodities, businesses, rights, concessions etc." Certificates of beneficial interest, representing either bonds or goods delivered by Germany, may be issued by the Commission to the interested Power, no Power being entitled, however, to have its certificates divided into more than five pieces. As the bonds are distributed and pass from the control of the Commission, an amount of Germany's debt equivalent to their par value is to be considered as liquidated.

Shipping.—The German Government recognises the right of the Allies to the replacement, ton-for-ton and class-for-class, of all merchant ships and fishing boats lost or damaged, owing to the war, and agrees to cede to the Allies all German merchant ships of 1,000 tons gross and upwards, one-half of her ships between 1,000 and 2,000 tons gross, and one-quarter of her steam trawlers and other fishing boats. These ships are to be delivered within six months of the signature of the Peace Treaty, together with the contents of their cargo, to the Allies, and the German Government undertakes to indemnify the Allies for the loss of the ships from the date of their capture.

berance. "As an additional part of reparation, the German Government further agrees to build merchant ships for account of the Allies to the amount of not exceeding 200,000 tons gross annually, during the next five years. All ships used for inland navigation taken by Germany from the Allies are to be restored within two months, the amount of loss not covered by such restoration to be made by the cession of the German river fleet up to 20 per cent. thereof.

Devastated Areas.—Germany undertakes to devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of the invaded areas. The Reparation Commission is authorised to require Germany to replace the destroyed articles by the delivery of animals, machinery, etc., existing in Germany, and to manufacture the materials required for reconstruction purposes, all with due consideration for Germany's essential domestic requirements.

Special Provisions.—Germany is to restore within six months the Koran of the Caliph Otman, formerly at Medina, to the King of the Hedjaz, and the skull of Sultan Mkwawa, formerly in German East Africa, to His Britannic Majesty's Government. The German Government is also to restore to the French Government certain papers taken by the German authorities in 1870, belonging to M. Rouher and to restore the French flags taken during the war of 1870-71.

SECTION 9: FINANCE.

The Powers to which German territory is ceded will assume a certain portion of the German pre-war debt, the amount to be fixed by the Reparation Commission on the basis of the ratio between the revenues of the ceded territory and Germany's total revenues for the three years preceding the war. In view, however, of the special circumstances under which Alsace-Lorraine was separated from France in 1871, when Germany refused to accept any part of the French Public Debt, France will not assume any part of Germany's pre-war debt, nor will Poland share in certain German debts incurred for the oppression of Poland. The value of the German Government property in the ceded territory will, in general, be credited to Germany on account of reparation, but no credit will be given for any German Government property in Alsace-Lorraine. The Mandatory Powers will not assume any German debts, or give any credits for German Government property. Germany renounces all right of representation on, or control of, State Banks, Commissions or other similar international, financial and economic organisations.

Germany is required to pay the total cost of the Armies of Occupation from the date of the Armistice as long as they are maintained in German territory, and this cost is to be a first charge on her resources. The cost of reparation is the next charge, after making such provision for payments for imports as the Allies may deem necessary. Germany is to deliver to the Allied Powers all sums deposited in Germany by Turkey and Austria-Hungary in connection with the financial support extended by her to them during the war, and to transfer to the Allies all claim against Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey in connection with agreements made during the war. Germany confirms the renunciation of the Treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk. On the request of this Reparation Commission, Germany will appropriate any rights or interests of her nationals in public utilities in the ceded territories, or those administered by Mandatories, and in Turkey, China, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria and transfer them to the Reparation Commission, which will credit her with their value. Germany guarantees to repay to Brazil the fund arising from the sale of Sao Paulo coffee, which she refused to allow Brazil to withdraw from Germany.

SECTION 10: ECONOMIC CLAUSE.

Customs.—The Treaty contains detailed provisions for securing that Germany shall not discriminate, directly or indirectly, against the trade of the Allies and Associated countries. These provisions will remain in force for five years, unless extended by the Council of the League of Nations. Temporary provision is made for the free entrance into Germany, up to a limited amount, of the products of Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg and the German territory ceded to Poland. The German Import Tariff applicable at the outset to Allied goods will not exceed the lowest rates of 1914. After six months, Germany will be free to raise her tariff, so long as it is impartially applied to all the Allies except as regards a few specified articles, mainly agricultural products, with regard to which restriction will extend for a further period of two and a half years. Power is reserved, in case of necessity, to impose a special Customs regime in the occupied parts.

Shipping.—The vessels of the Allies are to enjoy both national and most-favoured-nation treatment in Germany for at least five years, and this provision will continue thereafter, on condition of reciprocity, unless revised by the Council of the League of Nations. As regards the fishing coasting trade and towage, most-favoured-nation treatment is to be accorded for the same period as for Customs matters. Provision is made for the recognition by Germany of ships' certificates and of places of registry of ships belonging to States without a sea-board.

Unfair Competition.—Germany undertakes to protect the trade of the Allies against unfair competition, and, in particular, to suppress the use of false markings and indications of origin, and, on condition of reciprocity, to respect the laws and judicial decisions of the Allied and Associated States in respect of rational appellations of wines and spirits.

Treatment of Nationals.—Germany is not to impose on the nationals of the Allied States, or their property, any restrictions which were not in force before the war, or any taxes, unless those restrictions and taxes are applied to her own nationals. She is also prevented from imposing restrictions in regard to the exercise of occupations which are not applicable to all foreigners. These provisions are to be in force for a period of five years, and, if a majority of the Council of the League of Nations so decides, for an additional period, not exceeding five years. German nationality shall not continue to attach to a person who has become a national of an Allied or Associated State.

Multilateral Conventions.—Some forty multilateral Conventions are renewed between Germany and the Allied parties thereto, but special conditions are attached to Germany's re-admission to several. For example, as to the Postal and Telegraphic Conventions, Germany must not refuse her consent to special arrangements concluded by the new States, she must agree as respects the Radio-Telegraphic Convention to fulfil the provisions of the Convention, and to adhere to a new Convention when formulated. Under the North Sea Fisheries and North Sea Liqueur Traffic Conventions, rights of inspection and police over Allied fishing boats are, for at least five years, to be exercised only by vessels of the Allied Powers. Germany loses the special rights granted her under Article 3 of Samoa Treaty of 1899, and others treated and, in particular, is to renounce her right to the Boxer Indemnities subsequent to China's entry into the war.

Bilateral Treaties.—Each Allied State may, if it desires, renew any of its Treaties with Germany in so far as consistent with the Peace Treaty by giving notice within six months. Treaties entered into by Germany since 1st August, 1914, with other enemy States and before or since then with Germany, Russia, Bulgaria or the German Government representing parts of the former enemy territory, are to be null and void, and the German Government undertakes to indemnify the Allies for the loss of the ships from the date of their capture.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

CHINESE ANGER REGARDING FATE OF TSINGTAU.

MASS MEETING DECIDES ON JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

REFUSAL TO CIRCULATE JAPANESE BANKNOTES.

Shanghai, May 8. The Peace Conference continued its sitting, yesterday, but had only a general discussion without arriving at any definite arrangement.

The Shanghai Chinese held a national mass meeting outside the West Gate yesterday afternoon, which was attended by from 20,000 to 30,000 people and which adopted the following resolutions:—First, a refusal to import Japanese goods; second, the Bankers' Guild refuses to circulate Japanese banknotes; third, to punish the country's traitors, such as Tuan Ki-sui, Chu Shu-lang, Tso Yu-lum, Chang Chung-cheong and Luk Chung-yi; fourth, cancellation of the proposed Reorganisation Loan; fifth, release of students arrested in Peking; sixth, to instruct the Paris delegates not to sign the Peace Treaty if Tsingtau is not returned to China.

After the meeting, over 4,000 students paraded to the Bund in the International Settlement, as far as the German Club, where they sent four delegates to interview the peace delegates and asked them to use their best efforts to secure the return of Tsingtau.

The Peking Parliament held a special private meeting and decided not to recognise the twenty-one demands and the Shantung Railway Agreement, to impeach the Cabinet for causing defeat at Paris and to demand the release of the students.

Being advised by his father, Tso Yu-lum decides on giving up politics. He has therefore left Peking with his family for Tientsin.

ed. The Allies are to enjoy the privileges conferred under the Treaties entered into by Germany with other enemy States before 14th August, 1914, and under the Treaties entered into by Germany with Neutral States during the war.

Pre-War Debt.—Clearing offices are to be established within three months in Germany and in each Allied or Associated State which adopts the plan, and settlement of pre-war debts and other specified pecuniary obligations will take place through these offices, direct settlement being prohibited. The adjustment of the proceeds of the liquidation of enemy property will also be made through these offices. Each participating State is to take responsibility for obligations of the kinds referred to on the part of its nationals towards the nationals of opposing States, except in cases where, at the outbreak of war, the debtor was insolvent.

Claims are to be discussed between the clearing offices of the two countries concerned, and, failing agreement, are to be submitted to arbitration or to the mixed arbitral Tribunal referred to below. The sums due to nationals of each country, are to be paid by the clearing office in that country, and sums owing by such nationals are to be debited to it. Debts are to be paid in the currency of the Allied country concerned and the rate of exchange to be adopted failing a specific provision in the contract, is to be the average cable transfer rate prevailing in that country during the month immediately preceding the outbreak of war between the country in question and Germany. It is optional with any Allied Power to participate in the above system.

Enemy Property.—Action of liquidation control, etc., taken in Allied countries and in Germany in regard to enemy property and business under exceptional war measures, is confirmed, subject to compensation in respect of loss to property etc., of Allied nationals to be determined by a mixed arbitral Tribunal and charged upon the property of German nationals, which is under the control of the claimant's State. Any compensation due to her own nationals is to be paid by Germany. All action of liquidation control etc., in Germany is to be stayed, and Allied property, if not completely liquidated, is to be restored. Nationals of countries which did not make any general liquidation of German property may require restoration, if possible, of their actual property by the German Government in whose hands it may now be. Stipulations are included for the protection of returned property and businesses in Germany in future. The Allies reserve the right to retain and liquidate all German property within their territory. The net proceeds of the sales of such property, both during and after the war, are to be credited to Germany and to be applied by each State to the satisfaction of claims by its nationals with regard to their property in Germany or debts owing to them by Germans.

Contracts.—Pre-war contracts between Allied nationals and German nationals are, in general, cancelled as from the date at which the parties became enemies. Exception is made in the case of agreements for transfer of real or personal property where the property therein had already passed, leases of land and houses, contracts of mortgage, pledge or lien, mining concessions, contracts with Government and public bodies, and insurance contracts. In regard to the last-named class of contracts, detailed provision is made as indicated below. Powers are reserved for the maintenance of contracts, the execution of which is regarded by an Allied State as in the general interest, subject, if necessary, to the payment of equitable compensation to be fixed by a mixed arbitral Tribunal.

Having regard to constitutional difficulties in the case of the United States of America, Brazil and Japan, these countries are excepted from the provisions relating to pre-war contracts.

Fire insurance contracts are not considered dissolved by the war, even if the premiums have not been paid, but they lapse at the date of the first annual premium falling due three months after peace.

Life insurance contracts are not dissolved merely by reason of the war, but where they have lapsed the surrender value may be claimed, or, if the lapse was due to payment of premiums being prevented by the enforcement of measures of war, the contract may be restored on payment of the premium with interest.

Marine insurance contracts are dissolved by the outbreak of war, except where the risk had already been attached. Where the same risk was again insured against after the war had begun, the new policy is to be considered as substituted for the old. Where the risk had not been attached at the outbreak of war, the premiums paid are recoverable.

Insurance treaties are abrogated unless invasion has made it impossible for the re-insured to find another re-insurer. Any Allied or Associated Power, however, may cancel all life insurance contracts running between its nationals and a German insurance company, the latter being obliged to hand over the assets attributable to such policies.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 5.7.16d.

The Weather.

Forecast.—Cloudy, Barometer: 29.81. Temperature: 1 p.m.—65°. Humidity 2 p.m.—72°.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 5. The silver market is steady.

LEST WE FORGET.

A cynical declaration has just been published in Germany which professes to justify the destruction of property, which can serve no military purpose, on the ground that it is legitimate, from a strategic point of view, to leave the country through which they are retiring in a state that will not be agreeable to the French troops detailed to reoccupy the evacuated territory. The notice is official—that is to say, it is issued by the superiors of the officers who on Sunday, when they left Nancy, took with them fifty young French girls to act as "officers' servants." From top to bottom the mass of the officers holding commissions in the Kaiser's army, to say nothing of the non-commissioned officers, are tarred with the same brush, or else these things would not happen. In any other army professing to be guided by Christian principles they would be impossible. Special Correspondent of the "Times," with the French Army, "Times," March 23, 1917.

COLUMBIA OUSTS GERMANIA.

London, March 20.—The allegorical figure of Columbia, representing America, is to supplant that of Germania and clasp the hand of Britannia in the decorations of the British Foreign Office in Downing Street. Before the war an English painter, had been engaged to decorate the cheerless corridors of the Foreign Office with frescoes of Britain's glories in war and peace. He had arranged to paint a figure of Germania clasping the hand of Britannia as part of the decorations, but events since then have changed his plans. Columbia, it is announced, will hold the coveted position, while the goddess of "fallen and disgraced," as the artist says she now is. The first of a series of five paintings have already been placed in position and it is planned to hasten the work of decoration.

FILIPINOS FOR U.S. NAVY.

Of the 3,000 men whom the Naval authorities in Manila were requested to recruit, there have already been 1,500 Filipinos between 18 and 30 years of age enlisted and sent to the United States. The boys get \$65.00 a month, and a world of experience, which in the long run will be their best remuneration, it is believed.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Royal Hongkong Yacht Club closing cruise.
Theater Royal—8.15 p.m.

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RAID ON "WET" STATE.

55 MILES OF LIQUOR CARS.

Following the decision of the Michigan Supreme Court against the seizure of liquor in the private possession of citizens extraordinary scenes were witnessed yesterday when Michigan, which has been a "dry" State since May 1st, suddenly became "wet."

Thousands of inhabitants rushed to the neighboring State of Ohio, which is "wet," and bought up all the liquor obtainable for transportation back into Michigan. Toledo, the nearest large Ohio city to Michigan, did an unprecedented business. Innumerable motor cars journeyed into the town from Michigan and started back along the road to Detroit with cases and barrels of intoxicants.

The distance from Toledo to Detroit 55 miles, was almost a continuous moving line of motor cars and carts carrying liquors. The service of cars on the inter-town railway line between Toledo and Detroit had to be tripled to provide for people making purchases of bottles of rum in Toledo for use in Detroit. Once back in Detroit they entered restaurants and drank liquors with their meals without incurring any penalty because the liquor was in their private possession.

Three persons were killed en route to Detroit when a motor car ran into an intertown car. The air was filled with flying bottles and a large quantity of liquor was strewn on the road. Many other less serious accidents happened, all resulting in cracked bottles and waiting over lost liquor.

The Federal authorities attempted to interrupt the pro-

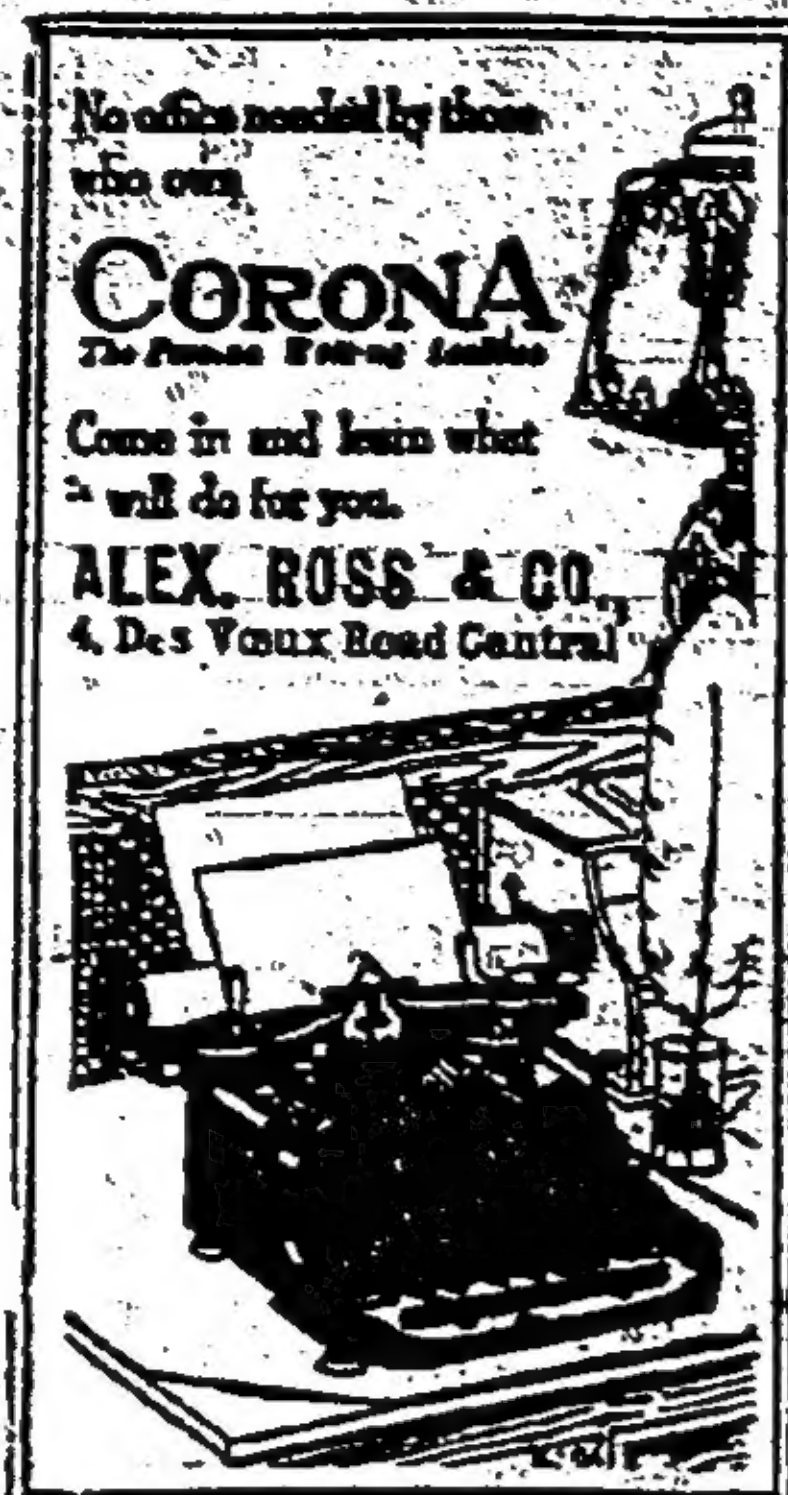
TYPEWRITING IN JAPAN.

A RECENT TEST.

A Japanese typewriter was a thing unknown several years ago, and the idea of its invention was at first greeted with contempt, it being generally considered that the machine, though invented, would be of little or no practical use, says the Japan Chronicle. The machine was manufactured and its use was publicly demonstrated at Tokyo in October, 1915. During the short space of time that has elapsed since then, the art of Japanese type-writing has made very good progress, and to-day no one dares to question the practical use of the new invention. In fact, the development of the art so far made is such that the most clever of the Japanese with his brush cannot compete with a good typist in spelling Japanese or Chinese characters. The record number of words type-written in a minute is 78.

Under the auspices of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce, a competition in Japanese typewriting took place recently at the Chamber of Commerce building with a view to encouraging a more extensive use of the machine. Twenty-one typists, of whom eight were males, participated in the competition. The first prize was won by Mr. Nakagawa Naiochi, of Okura & Co., who wrote at the rate of 68.3 words per minute.

Proceedings under the Congressional Law which prohibits transporting intoxicants from a "wet" State into a prohibition State, but there were not enough officers to stop the traffic. More will be placed on duty, immediately.



LAST DAYS OF EX-CAZAR.

COUNT TOLSTOY'S STORY.

The most detailed account that has yet appeared in the press of the murder of ex-Czar Nicholas, his wife and five children, is contained in the Russian newspaper "Pravda," published in Berlin. The facts, which were supplied to the "Pravda" by Count A. A. Tolstoy, were collected from persons, both friends and enemies, who were near the Czar during his captivity, or at the time of the murders. As a result of the fact that the Soviet Government at Moscow has admitted only the killing of the Czar, repeated stories have lately been spread as to the alleged survival of the Czarina and her children; but there seems to be no doubt that Count Tolstoy's account is correct at least in the main fact that all seven members of the Romanoff family perished, and with them their entourage.

"When the Czar's family," runs Count Tolstoy's story, "was removed from Tobolsk to Ekaterinburg it was lodged in a house belonging to the engineer Igatieff." (A photograph of this house that has appeared in Swedish newspapers shows it to be a big two-storied dwelling in the middle of a large yard, which is surrounded by a stockade. The stockade does not resemble the ordinary Russian wood fence; it is made of thick logs touching one another and sharpened at the top, and was probably erected when the house was chosen as an imperial prison. The few living persons who witnessed the captivity in Ekaterinburg describe it in the darkest colours as an unbroken series of offences and outrages of all conceivable kinds.)

The Red Guards, who were always drunk, treated the ex-Czar and in particular his wife and daughters with unheeded roughness and brutality. At all hours of the twenty-four the house echoed with the tramp of their heavy boots, and they often forced their way into the imperial family's bedroom, this under the pretext of searching for supposed illicit correspondence, for weapons, or for poison, it being suspected that the prisoners had conspired to kill their guards and then take to flight. During these searches, which sometimes lasted for several hours, it often happened that the prisoners, and in particular the Czar's daughters, were forced to strip entirely naked, and the bodily examinations were accompanied by offensive measures, words and even touching. Once when the Czar, enraged by the Red Guards' manner of handling his son, called them to order in a loud voice, he received a blow in the face and, amid general laughter, was thrown out of the doorway.

The imperial family's imprisonment was shared by the court physician, Professor Botkin, the Baroness Buxhoeveden, the Czarina's lectrice, Madame Schneider, and Prince Dolgoruki. Although almost the whole building was at the disposal of the imperial family all the members spent their nights in the remotest room of the house, where the Czarina slept on a wooden bed; the heir who was ill, lay in a wheeled chair which had been brought from Tobolsk, and the Czar and his daughters lay on the floor on straw mattresses and owing to lack of bedclothes, covered themselves with the clothing of the Grand Duchesses. Two old footmen, Volkoff and Tshemoduroff, served the prisoners. One of them was afterwards shot by the Red Guards, but in the middle of July the other succeeded in escaping from the prison where he was kept.

The story next describes how the Czech-Slovak advance in mid-July made it clear to the local Soviet authorities that Ekaterinburg could not be held, and how, in connection with this, rumours were spread with provocative aim to the effect that after the capture of Ekaterinburg the Siberian troops proposed to liberate "Romanoff" and restore him to his former rights. The garrison became restless and demanded that the whole family should be put out of the way, and that all persons who were with them in imprisonment should share the same fate.

When the Council of People's Commissaries (Ekaterinburg) was then capital of the North Ural Republic, showed themselves vacillating, the Red Guards on July 16 held a meeting, which developed into an open revolt against the Commissariat and the Council of Workmen and Soldiers, these being accused of taking

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bribes from the Czech-Slovak advance and the Czar's friends.

Under the influence of these ex-ante-an extraordinary meeting of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers was held the same evening. In this meeting the public's official representatives took part. At the meeting, which lasted till 1 in the morning the fate of the Czar's family was sealed. In favour of their execution voted the President of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers, a workman named Bielobrodoff, and he was supported by the President of the Extraordinary Commission of Ekaterinburg, Commissary of Justice Yurovsky. After the sentence had been confirmed by the signatures of those present Yurovsky and Bielobrodoff betook themselves to M. Ignatieff's house in order to be present at the execution, which was to be carried out by the detachment of Red Guards then holding watch.

This detachment did not even take the trouble to inquire as to Yurovsky's and Bielobrodoff's credentials or to read the written sentence. The verbal communication of the sentence was received with loud hurrahs, whereupon the whole mob rushed into the imperial family's bedroom. "When the Czar and his wife heard the hurrahs and the noise made by the Red Guards they understood at once what was about to happen. They threw on their clothes and knelt down to pray. The young Grand Duchesses, in terror pressed against one another. The heir began to cry and tried to rise, but he fell out of his chair; whereupon the Czar stopped praying and took him in his arms."

At this moment the door opened, and Yurovsky, followed by the Red Guards, entered the room. The Baroness Buxhoeveden, who hearing the noise had hurried into the room, rushed forward to the Czarina and then collapsed in hysteria. Yurovsky

turned to the Czar and said, with a malicious grin:

"I see that you have already prepared yourself."

To this the Czar answered:

"Yes, I am ready."

But it is not three only we want, continued Yurovsky. We are going to make an end of the Czarina and the whole brood. Therewith he made a sign to the Red Guards to seize the prisoners, and added: "Take them out, and make no ceremony about it!" The Red Guards now surrounded the prisoners and drove them towards the door. The Czar went first, carrying in his arms his son, who had fainted. He was pale and stumbled, but he quickly recovered himself and walked with quicker steps. After him went the Czarina, who muttered prayers without ceasing. The Grand Duchesses and the Baroness Buxhoeveden cried hysterically, and the Red Guards had literally to drag them down to the cellar of the house, where the execution was to take place.

At the staircase leading to the cellar the doomed persons met another group, consisting of Court Physician Botkin, Madame Schneider, Prince Dolgoruki and Count Tatistcheff. The Czar said to them:

"So, it is the same with you."

As the Red Guards feared that rifle bullets would ricochet from the brick walls of the small cellar, they shot their victims at close range with revolvers aiming between the eyes or at the temples. The executioners related to their friends that the victims were shot one by one. First came the Czarina, then the Grand Duchesses, and finally the Czar, who all the time held the heir in his arms.

After the execution the bodies were taken on a motor truck to an abandoned mine outside the town, where they were soaked with kerosene and burned. The charred remains were thrown into the river.

CHURCH UNITY AND SOCIAL WORK.

CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE'S VIEWS.

The principal topics considered by the China Continuation Committee at its session on Monday, April 28, were (1) the work of the China Christian Church, and (2) business and administrative efficiency of Missions.

The report on the Chinese Church presented by Dr. C. Y. Cheng, aroused considerable discussion and interest. It was pointed out that considerable progress towards unity has been made by the Anglicans, the Presbyterians, and the Lutherans. Other Missions are also considering the question.

CHURCH AND DEMOCRACY.

The report stated also that in addition to its evangelistic message the Christian Church has a part to play in improving social conditions in China. This the Committee thought an essential part of the Christian message for mankind, as the Gospel is for social and national life as well as for the individual. Chinese Christians need to learn how to apply the social principles of Christianity to their own daily living and in the service of their day and generation. The relation of the Church to democratic ideals, patriotism, the exercise of justice, equality of men and women, religious freedom, education, was well emphasised in the report. In the discussion it was shown that the ancient Chinese exalted virtue as the principal element of national life, putting it even above education.

It was shown also that the Christian Church believes only in monogamy, and should advocate mature marriages and the gradual removal of child marriages, all marriages being based upon the consent of those concerned.

The question of industrial problems also was touched upon, and it was felt that the Chinese Church stands for protection of the working classes from long hours of labour, inadequate wages, and unsuitable work.

SOCIAL EVILS.

The question of social evils such as gambling, opium smoking, alcohol, and cigarette smoking, was also referred to. The question of the social evil aroused considerable interest. Reference was made to the fact that several organisations are taking steps to assist in a campaign against some of these evils, and mention was made of the work already being done in combating the social evil in various places. The result of the discussion and of previous consideration was the appointment of a Committee which should work in connection with other committees on the subject of general moral welfare and should seek to promote active participation by Christian communities in the fight against all these evils. It was pointed out in the discussion that the Christian Church should openly stand against all these evils, and it was hoped that the incoming Committee will organise Christian public opinion along these lines.

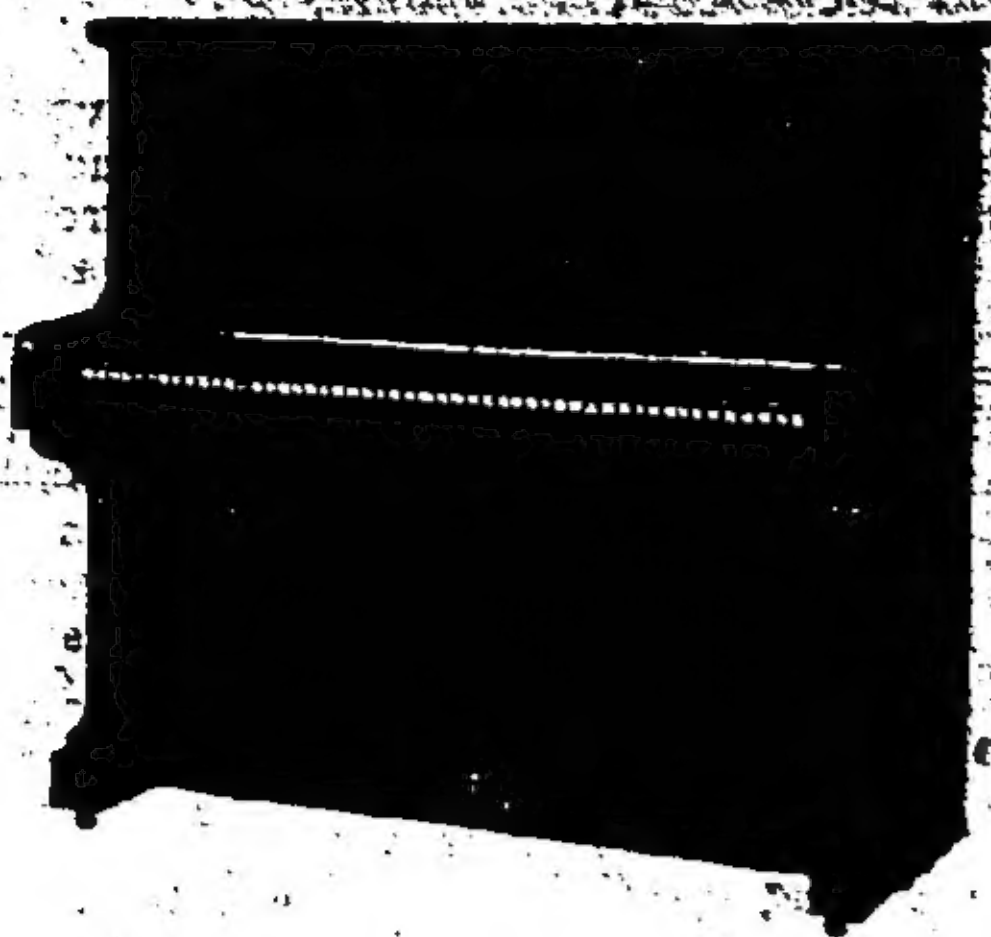
MISSION EFFICIENCY.

The report on business and administrative efficiency was presented by the Rev. C. G. Sparham. The report attempted to show how missionary bodies could better organise. It was stated that about 87 per cent. of the actions taken on the field are considered as final and that the Board at home are tending more and more to placing administrative matters in the hands of those on the field. There was a strong feeling that the annual meeting of a Mission should give only a portion of its time to business matters, which should be delegated with authority. The Mission meeting itself might well be used for spiritual rather than business interests.

In the financial report it was shown that during the year closing on March 31st, 1919, the China Continuation Committee had used in its work \$34,302.05 (Mexican). This money had been raised from various sources, the largest single source being the Committee of Reference and Counsel (New York), the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, and the Temple Baptist Church (Los Angeles). \$14,487.80 (Mexican) came from a number of individual donors. Changes in exchange have affected the income of the Committee considerably during the last year or two. The financial statement shows, however, that the work of the Committee is rapidly growing.

NOTICE.

MOUTRIE PIANOS

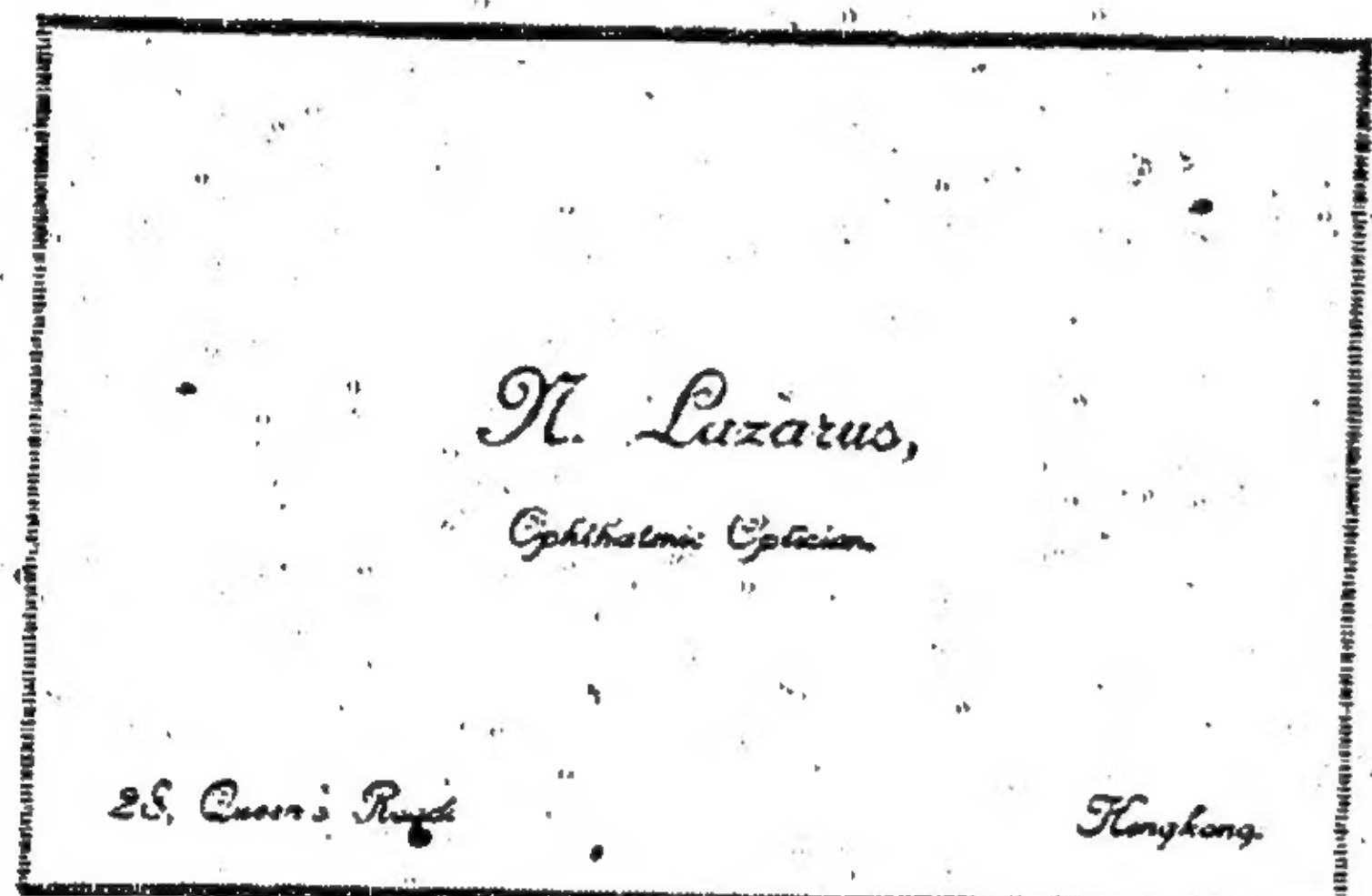


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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE DISCUSSIONS.

THE QUESTION OF SHANTUNG.

London, April 23. The Council of Four so far have not paid much attention to questions of detail concerning the negotiations at Versailles. They took no decision as to the manner in which the Treaty shall be handed over to the German delegation. President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George held two sessions almost entirely devoted to the question of Shantung, this matter coming for the first time before the Conference. Japan demands unconditional surrender; China wishes to get it back direct from Germany. The Chinese delegates state the lease convention is abrogated owing to the declaration of war on Germany. Therefore the concession should be returned to them. The Japanese were heard at the morning session and the Chinese at the afternoon session. No decision was taken.

The transfer of Shantung to Japan has roused a protest by the Chinese Peace Delegation, stating that Shantung is China's Holy Land, the cradle of Chinese civilization. The virtual substitution of Japan for Germany means the holding by Japan of the three trunk lines issuing from Peking, which becomes enclosed in Japanese influence. If the Council granted the claims of Japan for the purpose of saving the League of Nations, China makes the sacrifice for a noble cause.

SOLVING THE PROBLEM.

Paris, April 23. The Council of Three discussed the question of Kiaochoan. A likely solution was adopted by which Germany will be made to renounce her rights to Shantung in favour of Japan who will then negotiate a settlement with China after communicating to the Allies the basis of the arrangement proposed.

CHINA MAY APPEAL TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Paris, April 30. There are indications that the Japanese have prepared a document for presentation to the Big Three this morning giving a specific promise to restore Kiaochoan to China. If the decision favors Japan at the expense of China a suit will be brought for redress before the newly formed League of Nations with the famous Fourteen Points summoned as witnesses as well as the 21 Demands.—Havas.

THE GERMAN CABLES.

Paris, May 2. The Council of Three was attended by the Foreign Ministers and discussed the question of the German cables.

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS IN PARIS.

Paris, April 30. Paris to-morrow will be absolutely inactive industrially and commercially. There will be no trams, subways, newspapers, stock exchange, cafes, restaurants, theatres or music halls. A Note issued last night states that the French Government has decided to forbid any attempted manifestation in the streets of Paris on May Day.—Havas.

Paris, May 2. The First of May celebrations throughout France passed off amid relative calm, though there were some disturbances and street fighting in Paris during the afternoon. A group of manifestants, composed chiefly of the youthful turbulent elements, came into collision with the Police and troops. Revolvers were used by the crowd in a skirmish where a youth of 18 years was killed near the Opera House while 250 police were more or less seriously injured.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SWITZERLAND PERMANENTLY NEUTRAL.

Paris, April 30. The President of the Swiss Confederation discusses in Paris with the Peace Conference means of allowing a nation desiring to be permanently neutral to enter the League of Nations.—Havas.

MARSHAL FOCH TO VISIT BRITAIN.

London, April 23. The suggestion that Marshal Foch should be invited to Great Britain is warmly received. London is offering her freedom and a civic reception. Throughout Britain Marshal Foch would receive all honour.

JAPANESE NAVAL MEN HONOURED.

Paris, April 23. A delegation from the Japanese Navy were guests of honour at a reception at the Hotel de Ville, Paris. Among those present were Ambassador Matsui, Vice-Admirals Isama and Takahito, Rear-Admirals Kora and Sato.

Paris, April 22. The Japanese Admiral Sato had an interview with the French Minister of Marine who thanked him for the valuable assistance afforded by the Japanese Navy during the naval operations in the Mediterranean.

PARIS FORTIFICATIONS BEING DEMOLISHED.

Paris, April 24. A gang of navvies has begun work demolishing the moated wall and fortifications which surround Paris.

BRITISH NAVAL OFFICERS PLEASED.

Paris, April 24. The British naval officers have expressed themselves greatly pleased with their reception, hoping to return soon the hospitality in London.—Havas.

NOTICES.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

DEATH.

Lay—Jessie, aged 7 months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lay, at the French Hospital at 8 p.m. on the 8th inst.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1919.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

Many speculations as to the exact terms to be imposed upon the Germans were set at rest yesterday, when there came to hand a telegraphic summary of many of the actual provisions of the Peace Treaty. At the moment of writing, we are not in possession of the whole of the text, but even from what was made public yesterday we are able to see how thorough-going the conditions are. The fact to be borne in mind in this connection is that this is not merely a Treaty outlining the Allies' peace terms vis-à-vis Germany, but that it goes a big step further by establishing international arrangements devised for the prevention of future wars and for the general uplift of humanity. In these respects, the Treaty is unlike any other document marking the end of a war; it had to be, since the whole world was practically involved in this struggle, and it thus became a matter of making world peace. All the same, the Treaty goes far beyond the settlement of international disputes and the punishing of the defeated. The League of Nations Covenant and the Labour Convention, both of which are included in it, show that the Allied deliberators in Paris have been animated by a desire to bring about such a set of conditions as will reduce the possibility of war to a minimum and at the same time to make the world a better place for all people to live in.

There is a great deal that is of historic interest in the Treaty also, such as the creation of the new States of Czechoslovakia and Poland; the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France; the recognition of the independence of German-Austria; the addition of territory to Denmark; the altering of the boundaries of Belgium and the yielding up by Germany of her former Colonial possessions. These and many other stipulations laid down make this Treaty a document which will rank as probably the most far-reaching and momentous in the world's history. It practically re-arranges the map of the world, rights old wrongs, places the dominating and aggressive instincts of the Germans under such restraint as to make it incapable of great harm and at any rate lays down skeleton plans for better relations between nations and individuals as well. To a people such as the Germans, who have staked their all on world dominion, and who verily believed that they were bound to achieve their selfish ends, the reading of the terms set out by the Allies must mean a terribly humiliating experience. All that they had set their hearts upon is dashed to the ground. Entering the war with a great flourish of trumpets and with the blessing of the All-Highest William, confident that they would smash the Entente within the space of a few weeks, they now have the humiliating knowledge that their representatives have to sign a Treaty which takes away much that Germany thought to keep for ever and which reduces her to the position of a small third-rate Power.

It is impossible within the space of one article to comment on a tithe of the conditions laid down in the Treaty; they convey their own meaning and significance to us all. From the ordinary layman's point of view, which does not usually concern itself with the more intricate issues of international readjustment, one of the most interesting clauses in the Treaty will no doubt be that dealing with responsibilities and punishment, which incidentally provides for the trial of the ex-Kaiser. To our way of thinking, it is only right and proper that responsibility for the war should be fixed on individuals as well as on nations. It is no answer to say that systems create wars, for systems require individuals to work them. And we verily believe that all the members of that infamous body of men, the German General Staff, as well as all the militarists, the head of whom Wilhelm was glad to be, wanted war and deliberately arranged it at what they thought was the opportune moment. So it is right they should bear their share of the responsibility not only for the war but for the horrible abuses of the ordinary canons of warfare which this world upheaval brought in its train. Common criminals whose deeds affect the few are rightfully punished in all civilized communities. How much more is punishment due to those who plunge the whole world into bloodshed and immeasurable suffering!

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

KIAUCHAU AND A COINCIDENCE.

It is somewhat of a coincidence that Kiauchau (the price paid by China to Germany for the murder of two German missionaries in 1898, should, in 1919, again figure as the "consideration" in a deal wherein the human element plays no small part. For, in the absence of detail, which is characteristic of the cable information in such matters, the formal handing over and disposal to Japan of the control of Kiauchau is the only explanation which presents itself of the sudden and, so far as we are allowed to know, unconditional withdrawal by Japan of her demand for recognition of racial equality. If there is any other reason for this act on the part of Japan, we have yet to be enlightened, and the above assumption is further strengthened when we recall the fact that Japan has not been in the habit of exhibiting that laudable and philanthropic spirit which prompts the giving of something for nothing. True, we are told that the territory is to be handed back to China later, but when and under what conditions is also left to the imagination, which would be permitted so much elasticity in this case as would be difficult to reach breaking strain. We form the opinion that Kiauchau again figures as a purchasing value because we are not prepared to believe, at any rate for the present, that Japan will return it to China unconditionally. Judging from past experience we are quite justified in anticipating that the return will be subject to "conditions." However, of that, time alone can decide.

CHINA'S CLAIMS.

On the other hand, China's claim to the unconditional restoration of Kiauchau, which in certain circumstances would constitute no more than impartial justice, are somewhat discounted by the fact that at the time the territory was taken from Germany, China elected to remain neutral and she took no part whatsoever in its capture, although she did, as a matter of fact, refrain from hindering the movement of bilge-boat troops, in her neutral territory, which, to be strictly just, is a fact that must not be lost sight of altogether. But China might have done more; if she had, certainly her claim to the unconditional return of Kiauchau would have been mightily strengthened. Moreover, it would have been useful as a counter-balance to the heavy weight which the Chinese ruling classes have piled up on the other side of the scale in the shape of innumerable instances of their apparent inability properly to govern the territory remaining under their control. And it is significant that it was due to this same lack of administrative efficiency that China was forced, in the first instance, to lease Kiauchau to Germany. Of course, a good deal has to be assumed, since, in addition to their brevity, the cables are inclined to be contradictory. We should like to have more information as to the conditions under which Japan is to have temporary control of Kiauchau, to say nothing of the terms on which restitution is to be made. In the meantime, we are left to base our conclusions on that somewhat unreliable foundation, precedent, but of that foundation, we hold that our conclusions are at least logical.

BANK REPORT.

The Mercantile Bank of India's report for 1918 shows the net profits for the year after providing for bad and doubtful debts, and including £58,432, 1s. 2d. brought forward from last account, amount to £239,543, 18s. 6d. From this sum has to be deducted £33,750, being the interim dividend of 6 per cent, less Income Tax, on the "A" and "B" shares paid in September last. The Directors have added £50,000 to the Reserve Fund (raising it to £700,000), £10,000 to the Officers' Pension Fund, and written £15,000 off Freehold Banking Premises. They now recommend a final dividend on "A" and "B" shares of 8 per cent, less Income Tax, making 14 per cent, for the year, leaving a balance of £25,793, 18s. 6d. to be carried forward.

DAY BY DAY.

THEY ARE GREAT FOR WHAT THEY ARE, AND NOT FOR WHAT THEY ARE NOT.

The treasurer of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul begs to thank fully acknowledge the receipt of \$10 from an anonymous donor.

The late Sir Robert E. Bredon, K. C. M. G., of the Chinese Maritime Customs, left property of the gross value of £55,404.

Engineer-Commander C. Samson has been appointed for service to the Hongkong Naval Yard as assistant to the Chief Engineer.

We have to thank a French reader for a number of photographs for reproduction in our Pictorial Supplement.

A cargo boat last night sank opposite the Central Market owing to its being overlaid with a cargo of melons. The crew of the boat were rescued by a junk.

Yesterday's health return shows four cases of plague (two fatal) and three non-fatal cases of cerebro-spinal fever. All were Chinese.

Police Reserve Orders issued by Mr. J. W. Franks, D. S. P. (R.), state—The D. S. P. (R.), records with regret, the death of P.C. 838 Y. Mahomed.

A pickpocket was yesterday arrested in Des Voeux Road Central. He fished out a purse containing a sum of \$3.10, and bolted, but only into the arms of a constable. Mr. Lindsell to-day gave the thief six weeks' hard labour.

The Howitt-Phillips Company concluded a most successful season at the Theatre Royal last night, when that old favourite, "Peg o' My Heart" was staged. All the characters were admirably taken, and Miss Doris scored another big hit in the title role.

We are informed that on March 15 last, Lieut. C. Fairbrother Mason attended at Buckingham Palace and received the Military Cross from H. M. the King. Lieut. Mason states that the function was somewhat of an ordeal, but it was better than receiving the decoration by Parcel Post.

A Chinese snatched a gold ear-pick from a Chinese woman in Gough Street yesterday. He gave the Police a long chase and was not caught until Hollywood Road was reached. Mr. Lindsell to-day sent him to prison for nine months, and ordered him to be banded and put into stocks for four hours.

The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club are holding their closing cruise to-morrow afternoon, a most attractive programme having been arranged. The attendance of the ladies and friends of members at the Club House from 2.30 p.m. to the close of the racing is specially requested. Tea will be served on the lawn. Mrs. Pollock is to present the prizes won during the season.

A little excitement was occasioned in Des Voeux Road yesterday afternoon at about 5 o'clock, the centre of interest being a foreigner whose face we do not remember having seen in the Colony before, who had apparently gone into the Alexander Cafe and signed a check for his score. He was followed out of the shop by one of the Chinese employees who demanded cash payment. At first this was refused, but on the advice of two Sikh policemen, about seven lukonges and the Cafe representative, the foreigner accompanied the latter back to the shop. What happened then we do not know.

A Chinese was this morning charged before Mr. K. O. Hutchison with keeping an eating-house without permission. The defendant said he had received permission from the Medical Officer of Health. This was corroborated by Inspector Kent, who said that the M.O.H. wanted the case withdrawn. She informed him that she had given permission to the defendant to open the eating-house a few days before the actual licence was given. The Magistrate—"Is it her business?"—Inspector Kent—"That is what I would like to know. I suppose the defendant thought it all right and opened the premises. It is not his fault but the fault of the M.O.H." The defendant was discharged.

ROBBIE'S LETTER.

TO HIS NEPHEW AT HOME.
Hongkong, 7th May 1919.

Dear Alick—
which is just plain foolishness and reminds me of a woman at an auction sale more than anything else I know of. The psychological relation of women and auctions makes an interesting study. But maybe ye never studied the psychology of anything. As a hobby this sort of thing's got cocktail-shaking and stamp-collecting beaten hollow. Mind I'm telling ye, if the Germans had been less self-complacent and had taken honours in psychology "Der Tag" would still have been something for their grandchildren to dream about. A thorough knowledge of the mental constitution of an enemy is often more important than knowing the precise number of machine guns and artificial limbs he's got in stock. But I was speaking of auctions. Half of most of the useless junk in our homestead is there just because of the peculiar fascination a woman has for the household effects to be sold. "On account of the Concerned." That phrase in Hongkong is the veriest flaming onway, for there's not a woman in the Colony, after she has read the Post of a morning, but what can't tell offhand who the "Valuable Household Furniture and Effects" belong to and can read between the lines as to whether the stuff was made at Powell's or Lane Crawford's or was merely reincarnated in Wellington Street. When we got married first Janet early joined the ranks of the auction nodders. That game is like lots more, the longer you're in training the more rotten your form is. I used to come home of a night to find the garden strewn with odd tables like flossam thrown up on the beach and the front door lobby like the picture of a street barricade during the French Revolution. But it might have been worse. I'll admit; Janet might have had St. Vitus Dance in the neck and nodded me into the Bankruptcy Court. That sort of thing has its day though, even in the most respectable of homes. As the house space is automatically taken up so your balance and the bank gets bigger and the auctioneers' advertisements haven't quite the same interest. That is, always provided, of course, that the wife doesn't get the social itch and begin to think that an eight-roomed house is a necessary adjunct to a private rickshaw and an acquired air of superiority. This is a very critical time for the husband. If he's in the way of making squeeze it's no bad, but if he gives in at this juncture it's a case of twenty years longer out here, wi' the chances in the meantime of becoming a landed proprietor at Happy Valley, before he can scrape up enough money to go Home wi' for good. Even then he finds that he's only cut a stick to break his own back, for what woman that has lived in a big house here is willing to go home to Greenock and cook the family show again, no to speak o' taking her turn o' washing the stair every second Saturday? Aye the Auctioneers in the Colony have turned many a decent home into a museum, wi' disastrous results to the mental habits o' its occupiers. The acquisition of a brace o' big-bellied brass bowls and a plush-covered suite has been the start of many a social campaign in this Colony. When Janet had entered into possession of all the stuff that our house would hold and when even the verandahs were cluttered under foot, she and Mrs. Macpherson still kept in training and fell in wi' the ever curious who besieged the houses of those unfortunates whose goods and chattels were "On View." Not that they intended to buy anything, oh no, but still like the hens they had an awkward knack of picking up things. In most houses, at this stage of the game, the hall-stand drawer is generally crammed full of superannuated visiting cards just to indicate, I suppose, the amount of social pressure the late occupier was subjected to. Even to the last Janet was fond of a bargain. I mind once of her asking Mrs. Macpherson to go to an auction and try and get a Shanghai bath for her. Incidentally the Shanghai folks call these sort of things Soochow tubs. It would be interesting to know what name the Soochow folks have for them. Perhaps they call them Hongkong baths. Well, anyhow as I was saying, Janet had to take one of the boys to the dentist to have a nerve maltreated, so Mrs. Macpherson was raised to the dignity of purchasing agent of the Shanghai

Soochow tub for the time being. It turned out, though, as Willie Macpherson up such a half-baked, the dentist called it a day and stuffed some cotton wool into his disorganised molar.

Wi' that Janet thought she would be in time for the sale after all, so after Willie had drawn his next Saturday's pocket money in advance and had made a bee line for the pictures, off she goes to the auction. When she got there the place was full but there was no sign of the Lady Macpherson. Janet saw from the catalogue that there were still a few numbers off the item she was interested in so she felt as propud as if she had won a Marathon and in the meantime kept her weather eye open for the appearance of Mrs. Macpherson, doubtless moralising at the same time about the unfaithfulness of her sex and my friend's wife in particular. Bye and bye the auctioneer came to the bath-tub item and after the first volley of bids, chiefly from the representatives of the Wellington Street Furniture Guild, the game settled down to a singles match between Janet and an unknown voice well in the front of the audience. Janet was game till the score was \$23 all, then in a moment of sanity she reneged and the other dark horse won by a 50 cent length. Janet hung on till the sale was finished in order to get her delivery order when much to her surprise Mrs. Macpherson appeared as from nowhere. She was in fine fettle, had spent the whole afternoon ensconced in a big armchair facing the auctioneer and "was so glad she managed to secure the Shanghai bath after all my dear, though mind you, I had to go to the length of \$23.50 before I got it!" That was not the end of that. Shanghai white elephant for when it was got home Janet discovered that it was cracked! It was finally inserted in the front garden as a gold fish pond till our front retaining wall contracted dropsy and the P.W.D. men came and pointed out that the water leaking from the bath was likely to cause the house to collapse. The bath was then disintegrated, chopped up and made into gravel for the path in front of the house. The pro rata surfacing cost per square yard of that piece of roadway is the highest in the Colony to this day.

But men are just as bad as the womenfolks at auctions. I mind fine o' Macpherson being hypnotised at a sale once and afterwards bringing home a kitchen table, a peacock feather fan and a near-silver jam dish, minus a lid. Mrs. Mac, when she got a 150th second exposure at the peacock's feathers, promptly threw a fit and as quickly passed on the bed luck to the wash amah. The table was found to be too big for the kitchen, but was excellent kindling for all that, and by the time a quotation was secured for a new lid for the jam dish the dollar had gone up so high, that it had to be pressed into service as a receptacle for one of Mrs. Macpherson's consumptive maiden-hair ferns.

Aye, we'll soon be into the dog days again, lad, when the newspapers will have nothing more exciting than the smells at Causeway Bay and the street noises to mull over and when a review of the latest of the "Garden of Eden" theories will prove a veritable Godsend to the Editor awarded wi' cutting stale reprint out of the Home papers and of issuing portentous platitudes appertaining to the financial future of the German Government. Of course this year we have the Peace Celebrations to look forward to which should mean some good copy for the papers. Then we've still got the Memorial on hand like a sore thumb which by the look of things is going to take a long time to settle, unless of course in the meantime the Committee is getting the plans of the Memorial Hospital ready so as to get right through wi' the business when they get the word. But what I would like to know is just how the choice of this Peace Memorial is to be settled. Is the new Governor to have the final say-so or are we to have a vote in the matter? It's a ticklish business, mind I'm telling ye. Then to prove the old saying "That it never rains but it pours" there's a subscription open now for funds to erect a statue of our late Governor. I never was very keen on erecting statues for living folks anyway, for a man might very well live for twenty years after and in the meantime cultivate a set of side whiskers or write an autobiography and thus make it very awkward for the sculptor as well as the folk that put it up. At the same time it must be very embarrassing for the original of

statues to have to look in the mirror and see that he's got a living statue in the way of breaking the record. Of course, if the statue is to be a living statue, it's got to be a living statue. Henry's old, likely to ever want to come back here, anyway. Macpherson and I nearly left out the other night over this business. Trust a Highlandman to have a long and vicious memory. He just fair disgusted me wi' his talk of a fountain wi' Tytan water to serve as a permanent memorial and a perpetual reminder of an unwell man's ill thought-out speech. The man that never makes a mistake isn't worth a curse onway and you believe me the worst kind o' mistake you can ever make is to cultivate the habit o' thinking wi' your tongue. Our late Governor put in something like forty years o' hard work in this Colony and if for nothing else but that he was the first Hongkong trained Caidet to fill the Governorship he deserves a memorial o' some sort in the place where he held office so long. I've seen statues at Home put up for nonentities whose sole pretension to the honour was because they had held office for a dog's watch and had collected money for the village hospital. Mind ye I've said hard things and I've thought harder things still of our late Governor, for he was a dogmatic man in his day, and had at times as much tact in his composition as there is brotherly love among the newspapers here. Aye, cultivate tact, Alick. It will demolish a barbed wire temper quicker than high explosives. Some men can be driven, most men can be led, but once in a while you come across a man who won't be either driven or led. Then you've got to use tact. Wi' Macpherson I've got to use a mixture o' all three, which is the next best thing to doing his own thinking for him. Sir Henry made one or two slips in the hindmost but we know now how that came about and it'll become us to be churlish and keep up spite. Our turn will come some day. Whenever we sneer at another's fault we reveal a fault of our own. Not only that. You cannot belittle others without making yourself small. And mean. And unmanly. And scurvy. And altogether contemptible. The sneering habit is the worst form of conceit. Aye more, the sneerer is a bragger without the courage to brag openly. All men are good-good for something, or good for nothing. The good for nothings never have statues erected to their memory onway. And what he told me about the waste in Mesopotamia was enough to make one wish he were a Bolshevik for a bit, and incidentally made it easier to understand where the seven million pounds went to that they gaily and daily spent at the latter end of the war. For the last three years the country has been dissipating its resources and piling up debt out of capital. Now that the war is over, the Old Country has to meet interest and incidentally at the same time earn its living. From the way they're going on at the moment they look as if they're going to make an unholy mess of things and goodness alone knows what would have happened if the Government hadn't called in the assistance of business people to help them to get on with the job. Aye, during the war if it hadn't been for the business heads of private enterprises the Government would have been a bursted blash. And that reminds me that our one-horse Government here think that as a post-war development they'll try their hand at running a public utility in the shape of the Kowloon Trams. I would have thought that from the way they handled our one and only railway, the most expensive in the world, that the fact would have soaked in by now that Civil Servants, by reason of their peculiar training, are the last people on earth to handle a profit-making undertaking. I wouldn't give some of them a peanut stall to run. It has been proved time and again that control by the State of any given enterprise usually results in waste and maladministration. Goodness knows it's had enough now, but think of the mental pain we would be spooned wi' if we had a Government-run newspaper here. A dividend-making concern is of much greater value to a Government than its own concern. If run at a loss, mind I'm telling ye. Take the French and the Australian railways if ye want an example. They're far behind the private railways of England and America, both in service, organisation, solicitation, cleanliness, prices and profits.

Yours truly,
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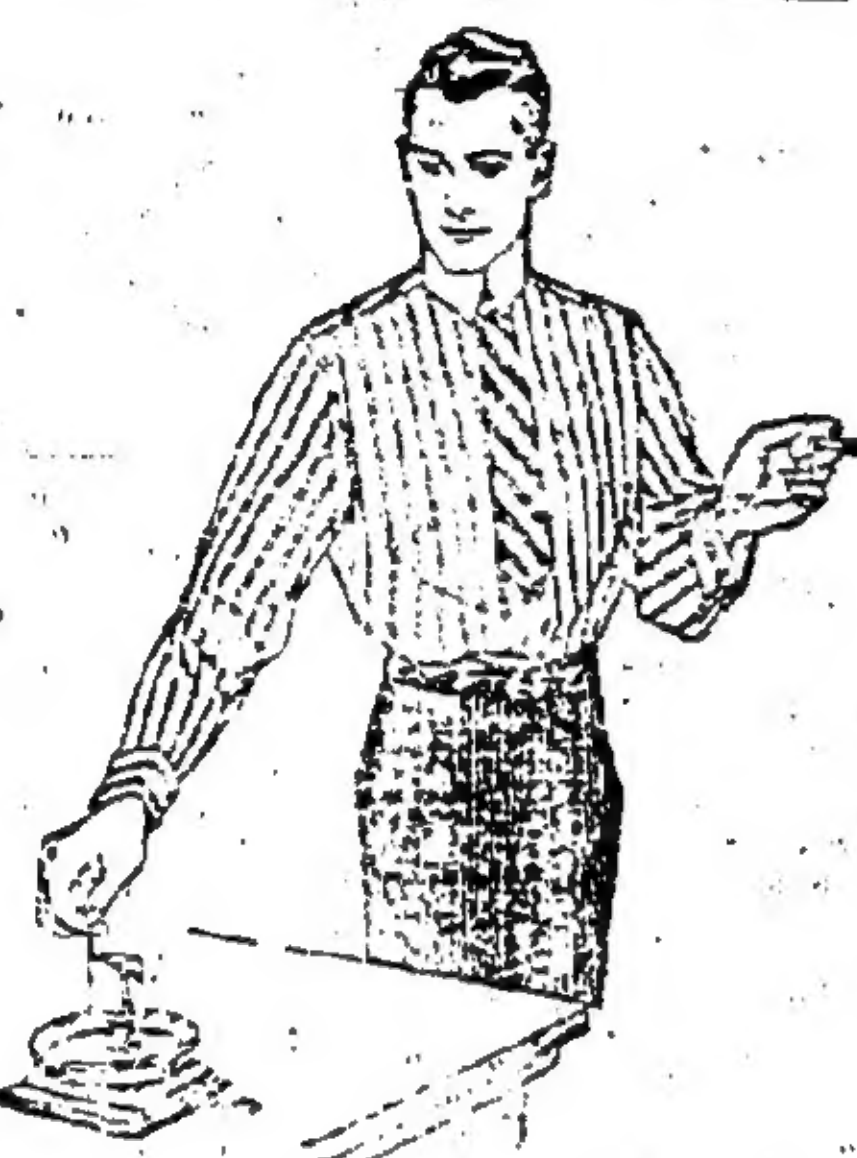


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In Miss Myrtle Dingwall, Banvard's American Musical Comedy Co. has a leading lady and prima-donna of merit, who is as versatile as she is clever, and bears the distinction of not only being a very capable leading lady, but a grand opera artiste of great ability. Miss Dingwall is also an excellent linguist and sings fluently in Italian, French, Spanish and English, and the manner in which she renders her solo numbers in the different tongues, invariably takes the audience by storm. She has a delightful accent that lends charm to her vocal offerings. Besides being a clever artiste in drama, comedy and in grand opera, Miss Dingwall is also a talented musician and handles a violin with the touch of a master and during the engagement of the Banvards at the Theatre Royal will have plenty of opportunity to prove her remarkable ability. Miss Dingwall is a winsome young miss, hardly out of her teens, very pretty and possessing a charming personality. She has held many stellar engagements in America and comes to us fresh from "Up in the Air," one of the latest American musical comedy sensations. In "The Suffragettes," the opening comedy of the Banvard engagement, Miss Dingwall is cast as the President of the Suffragettes. The first night of the engagement will be held to-morrow Saturday, May 10th.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

THE PROPOSED STATUE.

Sir.—You must admit that the majority of Hongkong is against using public ground for the erection of any statues. To the average Britisher the word statue always reminds him of the Unter den Linden.

During the late Governor's term of office the Peak became a network of water pipes so that the upper classes might enjoy a constant supply of clean drinking water.

Now, Sir, kindly turn your view over to San-Sui-Pu and see the thousands of carpenters engaged on building craft of every description, ocean-going vessels and others, also many other industries employing many thousands of hard working, good citizens, and yet these families are compelled to dip the bucket into filthy wells alongside the foot-paths.

How not these little children as much right to be free of disease and death as those that live on the Peak? These people live only ten minutes' walk from the public ferry and their condition of living is a scandal to any government.

There can be no excuse as they live under the Union Jack and that means at the present day equal treatment for rich and poor.

The people have begged for public conveniences. A tunnel through the Peak, a bridge, a network of tramways at Kowloon, a pipe line to the above district.

No Sir, no statue; at least let us forget.

Your etc.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Hongkong, May 9, '19.
[What our correspondent appears to overlook is that the proposed statue to Sir Henry May is to be provided by public subscription; not from the rates.—Ed. H.K.T.]

HOME FOOTBALL.

Matches played on March 22th resulted as follows:—

INTERNATIONAL.

Scotland 2 Ireland 1

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Heart of Mid. 3 Clyde 0
Third Lanark 4 Hibernians 2
Ayr United 1 Rangers 1
Celtic 2 Queen's Park 0
Falkirk 2 Motherwell 3
Hamilton A.C. 1 Clydebank 3
Kilmarnock 0 Morton 1
Patrick Thos. 0 Airdrieonians 1
St. Mirren 2 Dumbarton 0

LANCASHIRE LEAGUE.

Blackpool 5 Southport V. 0
Burnley 1 Stoke 2
Bury 0 Manchester U. 2
Everton 3 Rochdale 1
Manchester City 1 Bolton Wand. 2
Oldham Ath. 1 Preston N.E. 2
Port Vale 3 Blackburn R. 2
Stockport Co. 2 Liverpool 1

MIDLAND LEAGUE.

Bradford City x Bradford City x
Grimsby Town 1 Coventry City 1
Leeds City 3 Huddersfield 0
Leicester F. 5 Notts County 1
Lincoln City 1 Hull City 2
Notts Forest 1 Birmingham 3
Rotherham C. 5 Barnsley 2
Shef. Wednes. 0 Sheffield Un. 2
X Match off.

LONDON COMBINATION.

Chelsea 1 Tottenham H. 2
Arsenal 3 West Ham Un. 2
Crystal Pal. 2 Brentford 3
Millwall Ath. 1 Clapton Or 1
Q.P. Rangers 0 Fulham 1

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Goals.
P W L D S G A
Rangers 31 24 3 5 74 16 51
Celtic 29 21 2 6 57 20 48
Morton 31 17 5 9 72 35 43
Ayr United 32 15 10 7 61 50 37
Falkirk 30 15 10 5 55 40 35
Motherwell 30 12 8 10 45 36 34
Heart of Mid. 30 13 10 7 51 45 33
Kilmarnock 32 13 12 7 59 56 33
Third Lanark 31 11 11 9 55 50 31
Queen's Park 28 12 11 5 53 50 29
Clydebank 30 10 12 8 47 60 28
Airdrieonians 30 8 12 10 39 45 26
St. Mirren 30 8 12 10 35 50 26
Hamilton 30 9 16 5 43 69 24
Acad. 30 7 17 6 43 63 20
Falkirk 31 6 18 7 44 63 19
Dumbarton 28 4 16 6 30 47 16
Hibernians 29 4 23 2 24 81 10

NOTICE.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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ANOTHER OLD CHINA HAND.

RETIREMENT OF MAJOR MACDONALD.

With the departure of Major Macdonald, who left for Home on the Empress or Russia, yesterday, the Colony loses another of its oldest residents. Major Macdonald, who has been the recipient of many tokens of the esteem in which he was held in Colony, since it became generally known that he was leaving for good, arrived in Hongkong 41 years ago to take up the position of third engineer of the s.s. Eldorado, a Jardine steamer plying between China coast ports. He remained with Jardine's for eleven years after which he joined the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, in 1869, as head foreman superintending engineer, later occupying the post of acting work engineer in the same firm.

In 1896 Major Macdonald, with Mr. J. W. Kinghorn, started in business as a firm of surveyors and consulting engineers and has carried on in that business ever since. In this connection Major Macdonald has been closely associated with some of the most important engineering and constructional schemes in Hongkong and neighbouring ports, during the past twenty years. In 1905 he superintended the erection of the Standard Oil Company's installation at Canton, supplying all material and erecting the tanks. In the same year he supervised the dredging of the three barriers on the Canton river, namely the Tai Shok, the Cambridge and the Whampoa barriers. Many of the workshops erected at that time at Taikoo Docks were also supervised by Major Macdonald and also the building of the jetties and entrances to the slipways. He also supplied the material and built the signal station and lookout tower for the Chinese Maritime Customs at Canton in addition to three wharves. The lighthouses at Sampan Chow and Swahway were also erected under the supervision of Major Macdonald and later he was again called upon by the Standard Oil Company to build a wharf at Lai Chi Kok, likewise by the Asiatic Petroleum Company for the building of a wharf at Tai Kok Sui.

In Hongkong, Major Macdonald was responsible for the erection of Blake Pier, the founding of the Kowloon Engineering Works and the construction of many lighters and launches. Born at Lanark in 1838, Major Macdonald is 71 years of age. He has been connected with the local Yacht

Club for over 30 years and was also a prominent Freemason, occupying the Chair of Zealand Lodge in Jubilee year (1896). We wish him every happiness in his well-earned retirement.

RECENT ARMED ROBBERY.

EIGHT ARRESTS MADE.

Six men and two women suspected of having been concerned in the armed robbery on No. 178, Des Vœux Road Central which took place on Saturday last have been arrested by the Police in the first floor of No. 262, Queen's Road Central.

Two toy pistols were also found in the house. They are believed to have been used by the suspected men as instruments of frightfulness in their activities.

PORTUGUESE CRUISER IN HARBOUR.

A new-comer in port is the Portuguese cruiser Patria. A salute of 21 guns was accorded her this morning. The Patria is a third-class cruiser and has been stationed in Macao for many years. She has come to Hongkong in order to go into dry dock, to have the bottom cleaned. She is a very old boat, and was built in Lisbon. She is commanded by Senhor Mariano de Carvalho and expects to be in Hongkong till Tuesday, after which she returns to her station.

THINKS THEY SAVED HER BABY'S LIFE.

Canadian mothers have known and trusted Baby's Own Tablets for years. Here is one such mother's experience:—

"I think I can thank Baby's Own Tablets for my baby's life. He was badly constipated, but after giving him the Tablets they relieved him almost at once. I also find them good when he is at all restless and I feel that I cannot say too much in their favour" writes Mrs. John N. Fringle, Forest Falls Ontario.

To mothers everywhere Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are a real friend. They gently regulate the bowels, make teething easy, are a specific for colic, diarrhoea, indigestion, simple fever and worms. Contain no opiates, are guaranteed absolutely harmless for the youngest child. Of chemists also, post free 60 cents the trial from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 100 N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn.

NOTICES.

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DAMAGED MOTOR.
The Esperanza (the American motor schooner), Messrs. Cornabé, Eckford & Co., agents, which is in port at Dairen had her motor damaged while at sea and will have it repaired at the hands of the experts of the Kawasaki Dockyard & Co. The repairs are expected to take a fortnight or so.—She will load something like 75,000 cub. ft. or 1,500 odd tons of bean oil for Antwerp for Messrs. Wasseard & Co. (Messrs. Thompson, Hannam & Co., local agents).

MYSTERIOUS WHARF FIRES.
The mystery enveloping the successive outbreaks of fire in the open storage ground on the Dai ren Wharves is deepening. There is little doubt left as to their incendiary origins. The opinion that the produce stored is set on fire by means of time fuse applied by men closely associated with the Wharf compound, whose presence in the ground rouses no suspicion, is becoming more strengthened. The engine spar theory has long been dismissed as impossible. Just before the outbreak of the last fire on the 24th, one shifting engine was pulling a train of 16 goods cars all loaded with produce just arrived from the interior and the engine had to fly for safety just as the fire started. In the last (fifteenth fire) two storage blocks of Nos. 20 and 19 were practically reduced to ashes. The Railway Wharf management, immediately after the successive fires on the 7th and 10th ult. transferred the control of the watchmen's staff to the Freight Section, and three watchmen assigned to every two storage blocks or 300 tsubo of storages. The last fire demonstrated the complete inadequacy of the open space of 48 feet left between the two storage blocks as a preventive against the spread of fire, especially when there is a fresh wind. The flames in the last fire were carried over two full blocks and stood only at the season's

CHINA COAST GAZETTE.
Mr. P. A. Watson has been appointed second officer, Feichin. Mr. C. Timbréll, second engineer, Tungwah, has gone second engineer, Kwangtuh. Mr. W. Hederson, from leave, has gone

second officer, Loongwo. Mr. V. J. Lawrence, second officer, Loongwo, is on reserve. Mr. J. Grey, supernumerary chief officer, Tuckwau, has gone chief officer same ship. Mr. R. Pote-Hunt, chief officer, Tuckwau, is on reserve. Mr. Gresham, supernumerary second officer, Hoppsang, is on reserve. Mr. J. Bullen, second officer, Kwongsang, has gone second officer, Tuckwau. Mr. H. Anderson, second officer, Kweichow, has gone second officer, Kwongsang.

Mr. E. M. Gellie, acting chief officer, Singan, has gone; second officer, Kweichow, Mr. G. Maitland, chief engineer, Chinkiang, is on leave. Mr. George, from reserve, has gone; chief engineer, Chinkiang. Mr. Thorburn, second engineer, Tung

chow, has gone second engineer, Hsin Peking. Mr. D. O. Tilburd, third engineer. Sinkiang. Mr. gone second engineer, Tungchow. Captain W. J. Colloom, of the Hoiming, has gone master of the Wahon. Captain J. Wats from leave, has gone master of the Hoiming. Captain F. H. Habin, of the Wahon, has gone master. Pakwo. Mr. Adamson, chief officer, Hoiming has gone chief officer, Sanning. Mr. J. Cartwright, chief officer, Sanning, has gone chief officer, Hoiming. Captain Griffiths, of the Rotorua, has signed. Captain W. B. Paton of the Tehnhsing, has resigned. L. D. Kearney, chief officer of Tehnhsing, is on reserve. Mr. W. Rawlingson, chief officer, Rotorua, has gone master, Tehnhsing. Mr. F. Berkeley, chief officer Changan, has resigned.—*Shipping and Engineering.*

OBSCENE FILMS FORBIDDEN

An Osaka paper says: Kin Yama and Hidechika, two cinematographers, and others, arrested in connection with manufacture of obscene films selling them to household respectable social standing search being instituted detectives 17 duplicates the films are said to be discovered, but many still remain to be hunted up is suspected: that some of films have found their way Tokyo: Households of good standing. It is not quite clear how it regarded as a greater of to sell obscene films to families than to bad ones whether the statement that

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Haihong.....	J. W. Evans	9th May at 2 p.m.
Haifan	A. H. Stewart	15th May at 1 p.m.

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Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).				
For		Steamship	On	
TIENTSIN	.....	Chipsing	Sun., 11th May	d'light
SHANGHAI	.....	Choysang	Tue., 13th May	d'light
STRAITS & Calcutta	.....	Yatsing	Tue., 13th May	at 3 p.
HAIPHONG	.....	Taksang	Wed., 14th May	at 8 a.
MANILA	.....	Wingsang	Fri., 16th May	at 3 p.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, sometimes also to Shanghai.

AD SEAMEN have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately once a week days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes called as "Steamers." On this line a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yunnan Ports via Shanghai. Bills of lading are issued for Northern and Yunnan Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi and Yokohama.

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Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.
All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passport with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
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JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD
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S.S. "EURYBATES"

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O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION,
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Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

"KASADO MARU" Sunday, 11th May.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS,
DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" 25th May.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO. Regular fortnightly service via S'PORE.
"KASADO MARU" Sunday, 11th May.SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.
"SHISEN MARU" Sunday, 11th May.SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCK-
LAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"NANKIN MARU" Sunday, 1st June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEP-
LUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE,
YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

"AFRICA MARU" 22nd May.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
"DAITOKU MARU" Friday, 8th May.KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers
have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon
passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon
Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 8th May.KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
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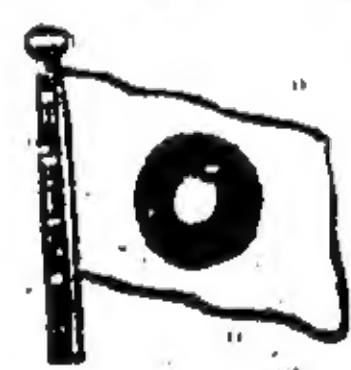
Y. K. K.
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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMERS. SAILING DATE.
"HAROLD DOLLAR" ... about May, 22nd.
"BESSIE DOLLAR" ... about June, 24th.Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States
or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING
THIRD FLOORTEL. 793.
792.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 14th May to—

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This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon
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Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

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"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR STRAITS AND LONDON

The S.S. "BENCLEUCH"

will be despatched as above on or about May 20th, 1919.

For Freight apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

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VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

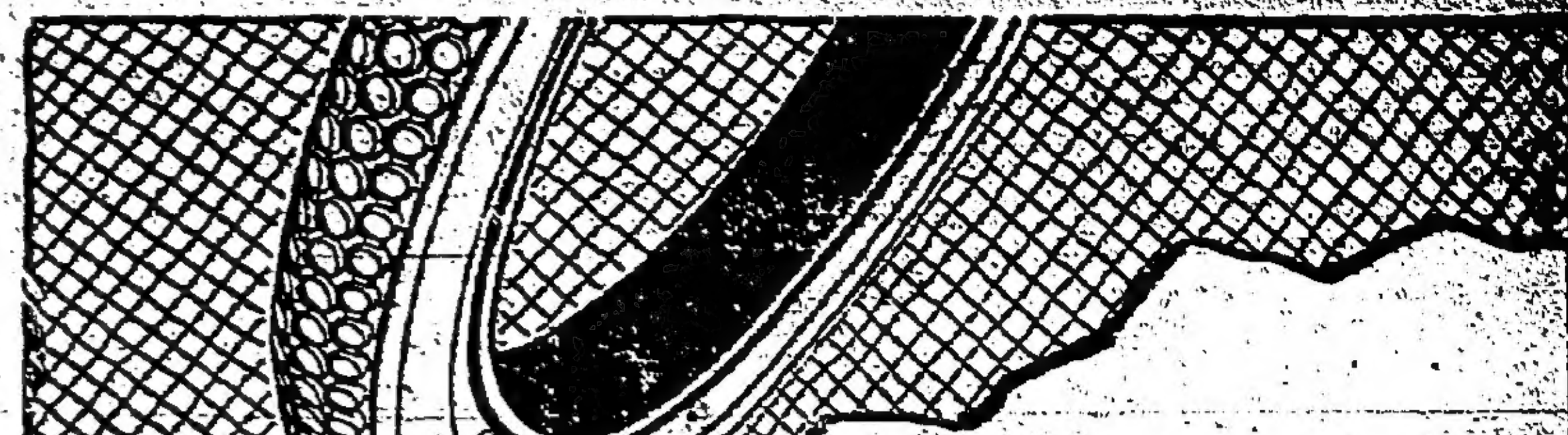
Destination. Vessel's Name. For Freight Apply To. To be Despatched.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Tientsin	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	11, May
Japan Ports	Kofuku M.	O. S. K.	11, May
Genoa	Kasado M.	O. S. K.	11, May
Shanghai	Dilwara	P. & O.	11, May
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Kwangse	B. & S.	11, May
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	11, May
Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Shisen	O. S. K.	11, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	11, May
Swatow and Bangkok	Chichua	B. & S.	12, May
Saanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	12, May
Bombay via Ports	Kaifuku M.	N. Y. K.	12, May
Shanghai	Tean	B. & S.	13, May
Straits and Calcutta	Yatshing	J. M. Co.	13, May
Shanghai	Choyasang	J. M. Co.	13, May
Swatow and Singapore	Linan	B. & S.	13, May
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	14, May
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	14, May
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	15, May
Manila	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	16, May
Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	17, May
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Chenan	B. & S.	18, May
Weihsatwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	19, May
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	20, May
Java	Tyibodas	J.C.J. L.	22, May
Japan	Tilatjap	J.C.J. L.	24, May
Shanghai	Tjmancock	J.C.J. L.	28, May

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.The American & Manchurian Line
S.S. TITJAROEM left New York for
Hongkong, Manila and Singapore on the
4th March, and may be expected to arrive
at this port on the 20th May.The R.M.S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN
left Kobe, May 3rd, and is due at
Nagasaki on May 5th.The T.E.K. is in receipt of telegraphic
advice that the S.S. SHINYO MARU
arrived at Yokohama April 27th, and will
leave that Port for Hongkong on May
1st, being due here May 14th.The F. & O. S.S. DILWARA left Singa-
pore for this Port on the 4th instant, with
the outward English Mail, and is due
here on the 9th instant at about noon.Telegraphic advice from the Pacific
Mail Co.'s Manila Office states that
the S.S. ARCHEER left that Port on
Thursday afternoon, and will arrive here
on Friday, 5th.

NOTICES.



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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

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THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH IN FEET	BREADTH IN FEET	DEPTH IN FEET	TYPE OF DOCK	REMARKS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200'	110'	12'	Graving Dock	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	275'	110'	12'	Graving Dock	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	275'	110'	12'	Graving Dock	
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	200'	110'	12'	Graving Dock	
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	200'	110'	12'	Graving Dock	
SAIKO DOCK					
Graving Dock	200'	110'	12'	Graving Dock	
ADRIAN DOCK					
Graving Dock	200'	110'	12'	Graving Dock	

HEAD
OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. 55.TOWN OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

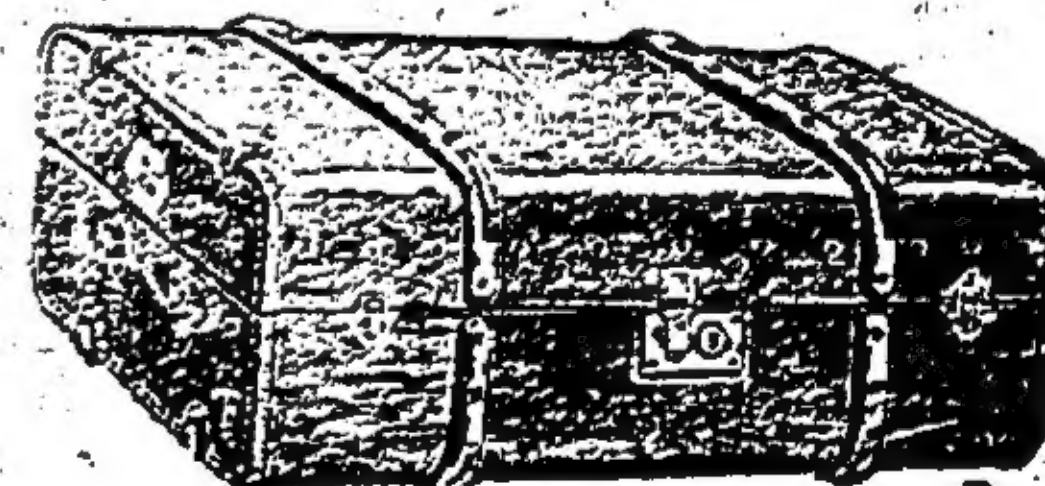
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R. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

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IF YOU ARE PLANNING FOR A VACATION TRIP, OR IF YOU ARE GOING HOME ON FURLOUGH

BE SURE TO GET A



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LIGHT, HANDY AND MADE OF THE BEST QUALITY

INSPECTION OF OUR STOCK CORDIALLY INVITED.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.The following Unclaimed Tel-
egrams are lying here:—Chamho, Taitong Hotel, from
Amoy (two).
Fooktonzchan, Limmoontong,
from Amoy.
Sayanggiptong, fourth story
Pingla Central Market, from
Amoy.
Sweetee Co., Canton Road,
from Amoy.
Yachang, from Kobe.

c/o Onwuntenpan Tsushoyoko,

from Osaka.

Masakata Nakano, c/o N. Y. K.

8, Kings Building, from Tokio.

Satahakupan, Hee Mingkee

West Camp, from Tokio.

Edward W. Murphy, Pacific

Mail, from Los Angeles.

Winglingloo, from Kobe.

Singkee Waisang, 24 Con-

naught Road Central, from Kobe.

Ashang, from San Francisco.

Yanlinglong Central, from

Yokohama.

Chinmeisang Chungping, from

Shanghai.

Weatherwax, from Shanghai.

T. KRING,

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 2, 1919.

Eastern Extension Australasia

& China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams

lying in the E. E. Telegraph

Office at Hongkong:—

Ashang, from San Francisco

Hoyael, from New York

Mask, Carlton Hotel, from

Manila

Shastry, passenger, Chakana

c/o Jardines, from Calcutta

Watkins, from Soerabaya

KOWLOON NOTES.

The annual golf competition between the Kowloon Cricket Club golf section and the United Service Recreation Club will commence at 9.45 a.m. on Sunday at King's Park. In the morning singles will be played and in the afternoon the foursomes. The visiting team and members of the Club will be entertained to tiffin by the K. C. C.

The teams will be as follow—

A TEAM.
D. J. Mackenzie v Dr. Lindsay Woods.

V. McLiddell v R. E. Lindsett.
J. Jack v F. A. Redmond.
J. Hyde v Lt. Col. Coles.
A. Morrison v Capt. Lucy.
H. Overy v J. W. Franks.
D. G. Nicoll v F. Claxton.
J. Parkes v Dr. J. W. Smalley.

B. TEAM.
W. W. Page v Lt. Col. Taylor.
W. J. Owens v C. Thorne.
W. Robinson v Capt. Gray.
J. H. Mead v Dr. Murray.
J. S. McIntosh v Lieut. Sutherland.

G. W. Avenall v Lieut. Thomas.
K. R. Macaskill v G. A. Woodcock.

In the final of the Hard Court Tennis League between the K. C. C. and the Y. M. C. A. the latter secured the honours by a good margin, the scores being 58 games to 41. Mead and Hobbs might have reduced the margin had not Mead sustained a pretty hard blow on the side of his head by a rather fast ball which seemed somewhat to put him off his game.

The annual outing given to the children of the Sunday School attached to St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, will take place on Saturday, the picnic being held at Tai-po, where bathing and other pastimes will be indulged in on the fine beach. Special carriages will be arranged for by the kindness of the K. C. C. and parents of the children will be heartily welcomed to join the party.

Although the Kowloon Peace Celebrations Committee is really a sub-committee of the Hongkong body, there is likely to be a good deal of friendly rivalry in connection with decorations and the like between the inhabitants of the island and the dwellers on the peninsula. Already the energetic members of the sub-committee representing Kowloon have been busy experimenting in decorative effects. The Kowloon-Canton railway station will, of course, form an important vantage place for a good display, and sample decorations have been visible here for the past week which is indicative of the enthusiasm of those who have this important business in hand. We would emphasize that these trials as to colour scheme are merely tentative. The real thing will be a much more gorgeous affair and nothing such as would justify a certain gentleman's remark, when referring to the temporary effort, that the members of the sub-committee appeared kindly to have lent some of their lurid coloured and cast-off pyjamas as substitutes for banners for the "trial trip."

The statement that a new Masonic Lodge for Kowloon is about to be erected and that in connection with this, a war memorial in the shape of a Hall to be called the Kitchener Hall should be combined with the new Lodge, although not incorrect, is rather putting the cart before the horse. The Lodge has no funds at present to build a new Temple, but that new premises will have to be arranged for sooner or later is a fact, since the present building is to be pulled down. It would be more correct to say that should Kowloon's war memorial take the form of a public hall, the Lodge would probably be ready to help defray upkeep expenses by renting a portion of such a hall for the new Temple. There is no doubt that a public hall for Kowloon would be a great asset, for there is nowhere at present in which to hold public functions.

The Nathan Road Roller Skating Rink has been removed from the vicinity from which it gained its name, and evening practices take place as usual in Salisbury Road. Roller skating for children (and for grown-ups for that matter) is a very healthy exercise and we would be the last to seek to deprive the youngsters of their innocent pleasure. The pastime seems to be very popular in Kowloon and since there is plenty of open space it does not seem unreasonable to suggest that a playground suitable for this form of recreation should be provided which would serve the double object of providing a safe place for the children to indulge in their play and remove an annoyance to the public.

CHINESE RICE DEALERS' MEMORIAL.

COMPLAINT AGAINST NUISANCE.

The Chinese rice dealers, we hear, are memorialising the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, on the subject of the nuisance caused by the rice dealers on the Praya. They point out that the nuisance has recently become acute. The *modus operandi* of these thieves is to cut the rice bags with a sharp knife while they are being conveyed from the lighter to the godown. The culprit who cuts the bag takes good care to disappear immediately while another gang arrives on the scene to collect the rice that has dropped. These gentry of the thieving fraternity, it is pointed out, belong to a Guild, and number 800.

On the Praya, between Connaught Road and Kennedy Town, it is a common thing to see thieves slashing rice bags while they are being carried by the coolies and the scramble that results for collecting the rice that trickles down.

DAY BY DAY.

Telegraphic communication with Chefoo, Tientsin, Peking and other places in North China is totally interrupted. Telegrams are being posted daily from Shanghai.

A Chinese was yesterday arrested on the Hau Tak Wharf by the Indian watchman of the On Lee who discovered a bag of sulphur in the man's possession. Mr. Lindsay to-day fined the Chinese \$25, or, as an alternative, three months' hard labour.

Some 116 tael of illicit opium have been seized by the Police during the last few days. Three Chinese who attempted to smuggle the drug out of the Colony were arrested, and to-day brought before Mr. R. O. Hutchison. Fines to the total amount of \$950 were inflicted.

Sergeant Willis arrested a Chinese near the Public Gardens a few days ago. The man had two pieces of clothing wrapped up in a handkerchief. The clothing had evidently been put out to dry, as it was still in a wet condition, and it was this fact that aroused the Sergeant's suspicions that the clothing had been stolen. The Chinese later admitted the theft and took Sergt. Willis to a house where enquiries were made which established that the clothing belonged to two Chinese women. This morning the Chinese told Mr. R. E. Lindsell that he was out of work, and being destitute he committed the theft. Inspector Brazil stated that the man was an electrician and had been employed at the Naval Yard for nine years. The Magistrate sentenced the man to 14 days' hard labour and gave him the option of \$20 fine.

The routine of the Police Courts sometimes proves to be very tiresome. This fact was found out by Mr. A. R. F. Raven, architect, when he attended in Court this morning in connection with a building case in which he was interested. As his case had not come to its turn to be dealt with by the Magistrate, he thought he could while the time away by reading the latest news from a morning newspaper. He therefore took out the paper and was soon deeply engrossed in its contents. The dignity of the Court—and of the Bench—felt itself slightly by this breach of Court etiquette; and Mr. R. E. Lindsell, as the custodian of this dignity, was naturally piqued. Mr. Raven, in the interest he found in the paper, was blissfully oblivious of the rising storm of which he was the unwitting agent. He was made aware of it only when the Magistrate said:—"The Police Court is not the place to read daily newspapers." Mr. Raven—"I am sorry. I did not know it was against the rule of the Court." Calm again prevailed with the giving of this explanation.

With regard to the rumour that Torres Building in Kimberly Road, Kowloon, has been purchased by the Military Authorities for military quarters, we learn that there is no truth in the statement. The Military Authorities have not purchased or have any intention of purchasing the houses referred to.

KIRKEE MEN BACK.

NEW INDIAN REGIMENT FOR HONGKONG.

Considerable interest centered in the arrival of the B. I. S. A. Dilwara to-day, since by that steamer there arrived eight of the original number of Hongkong men who were sent to Kirkee, namely Sergeant Findlay Smith (in charge) and Privates J. C. Finch, Turner, K. R. Reid, Bulmer Johnson, Macdonald, C. C. Stark and F. Mead.

The men embarked at Bombay and came straight on to Hongkong, calling at Colombo and Singapore on the way, but they were unable to go ashore at either place, owing to their forming a guard over eight Russians who were taken prisoners in Persia and had been segregated in India for some time and are now on their way back to Russia.

Before the Kirkees can land in Hongkong they must be relieved by another guard for the Russians. After that, they will be allowed to go to their homes and will probably be called upon to attend Military Headquarters to-morrow for formal demobilisation. They all appear to be in the best of health and are unanimous in their expressions of satisfaction at getting back to Hongkong.

The monotony of Kirkee was relieved for Privates Reid, Stark, Finch and Macdonald, who were given 20 minutes' notice to proceed from Kirkee to Bombay in charge of a Lewis gun to take part in quelling the disturbances there, and Privates Brook and Hughes just missed returning with the other men owing to their being sent to Armitar also for the purpose of assisting in keeping order. The Indian troops have remained absolutely loyal and as an instance of their enthusiasm it was related by one of the Kirkee men that a Gurkha Regiment had been sent to a certain town where rioting and disturbances had taken place and to show their eagerness to be allowed to get to work they fired their rifles through the roofs of the carriages during the time they were waiting to be formed up in the usual manner.

The men were accommodated in twelve decks on the Dilwara, but since they have been used to roughing it, they managed to make themselves fairly comfortable and they are none the worse for their experiences, although life in India the circumstances in which they found themselves offered no inducement for longer residence than necessary.

There arrived also on the Dilwara the 22nd Punjab which are to relieve the 18th Infantry in Hongkong. The Regiment consists of over 800 men and they have come straight from Rawalpindi. The officers attached to the regiment are Lt. Col. E. Clementi Smith (in command), Major H. Greenaway, Captains Dilemus, Leslie Smith, C. T. Johnson and F. Boardillon, Lieutenants C. Gordon, M. C. Carey, Bygate, Jones, Lees, Morton and Captain Sen Gupta. (M.O.) Major Cassel was on board to receive the officers.

The latest scheme on foot by local amateur actors is the production of "Alice in Wonderland." Nothing definite has yet been arranged.

THE "TELEGRAPH"

IS

THE FEATURE PAPER

LOOK OUT

On MONDAYS for

"CURRENT COIN"

On TUESDAYS for

"AN ISLANDER'S DIARY"

On WEDNESDAYS for

"MODERN MODES"

On THURSDAYS for

"MUSICAL JOTTINGS"

On FRIDAYS for

"ROBBIE'S LETTER"

On SATURDAYS for the

"PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT"

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY.

Note the day on which you favor to feature appears.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks	b. \$693 1/4
	sa. 690/692 1/4
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons	s. \$500
North Chinas	b. \$320
Unions	n. \$1100
Yangtzes	b. \$260
Far Easterns	n. t. 25
Fire Insurances.	
Chira Fires	n. \$160
H. K. Fires	b. \$330
Shipping.	
Douglases	s. & sa. \$ 84
Steamboats	b. 23 1/2
Indos (Pref.)	b. \$ 32
Indos (Def.)	s. 153
Shells	b. 172 1/2
Ferries	b. \$ 36
Refineries.	
Sugars	s. \$157 1/4
Malabons	b. \$ 35
Mining.	
Kailans	n. 50/-
Langkats	
Shanghai Loans	C. b. t. 19
Shai Explorations	
Raubs	b. 2 1/4
Tronahs	b. 42 1/2
Urals	b. 40/-
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	s. \$97
K. Docks	s. \$153
Shai Docks	b. t. 125 sa. 125 1/2
N. Engineerings	sa. t. 24
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals	b. \$107
H.K. Hotels	n. \$100
Land Invest.	b. b. \$107
H. phreys Est.	b. \$ 88
K. loon Lands	b. \$42
L. Reclamations	n. \$175
West Points	b. \$71
Cotton Mills.	
Ewos	s. t. 235
Kung Yiks	n. t. 32
Lau Kung Mows	n. t. 170
Orientalis	n. t. 91
Shai Cottons	n. t. 177
Yangtsepoos	n. t. 11 1/2
Miscellaneous.	
Green Islands	b. \$74
China Borneos	b. \$123 1/4
C. L. Borneos	b. \$5 old b. 1.05 new
China Providents	b. \$74
Dairy Farms	n. \$30
H. K. Electrics	n. \$79
Macao Electrics	n. \$33 1/4
Ropes	b. \$31 1/2 sa. 32
Trams, Low Level	sa. \$74
Trams, Peak, old	b. \$8
Trams, Peak, new	b. cts. 30
Laundries	b. \$ 3 1/2
Steel Foundries	n. \$12
U. Waterboats	n. \$13 1/2
Watsons	sa. \$ 6 10/6
Wm. Powells	b. \$11 1/2
Wiseman's	b. \$28
Brit. Burmahs	b. 27 1/2

Hongkong, May 9, 1919.

COMPANY REPORT.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LTD.

The report of the Board of Directors by the thirtieth ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Building, at 11.30 a.m. on Saturday, 17th May, states—

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account available for appropriation is \$626,996.79, and four Directors recommend that this be disposed of as follows—

To pay a dividend of \$225 per share on 50,000 shares	\$135,000.00
To pay a bonus of 75 cents per share	45,000.00
To place to Reserve	100,000.00
To write off Plant Account for depreciation	160,000.00
To write off Property Account for depreciation	26,000.00
To write off Furniture Account for depreciation	135.95
To pay a bonus to Staff	19,545.38
To pay to staff Provident Fund	14,359.15
To carry forward to next Account	126,956.31
	\$626,996.79

Directors.—Hon. Mr. D. Landale having resigned on leaving the Colony, Mr. J. Johnstone was invited to fill the vacancy. This appointment requires the confirmation of shareholders. In accordance with the Articles of Association, Mr. A. O. Lang and Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Mr. C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A. who retires, but offers himself for re-election. A. O. LANG, Chairman.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Forty-sixth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, 22nd May, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1918, and of declaring Dividends etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 12th May to 22nd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1919.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifty-third Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, 22nd May, 1919, at 12.45 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1918, and of declaring dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th May to 22nd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1919.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifty-fifth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, 22nd May, 1919, at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1918, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th May to 22nd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1919.

U. S. R. CLUB.

THE Members and Subscribers are hereby notified that the monthly dances on 2nd Saturday of each month, are cancelled and that there will be no dance on Saturday, 10th May.

By order of
Hon. Secretary.

WANTED.

WANTED.—European to take charge of Export Department. Thoroughly experienced men only need apply. Good prospects for suitable man. Apply 163 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Young man desires lessons in French in Canton. Apply box 164 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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TEA DANCES

on
TUESDAY,
May 13th
and
THURSDAY,
May 15th.

NOTICES.

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THE MOST
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TOWN.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL

COMMENCING
SATURDAY, May 10th,
at 9.15 p.m.

THE BANVARD AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY

ARTISTES 18

MOSTLY GIRLS.
PRESENTING THREE OF THE BIGGEST
AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESSES.

SAT., May 10	THE LAUGHING, DASHING "ABSDURITY"
MON., May 12	"THE SUFFRAGETTES" FULL OF FUN—GIRLS—JAZZ.
TUES., May 13	THE DREAMY, TROPICAL TREAT
WED., May 14	"HELLO, HAWAII" SIXTY LAUGHS A MINUTE.
THURS., Matinee & Night May 15	THE INSTANTANEOUS HIT "OH, PAPA" A SCREAMING FARCE WITH MUSIC.
6	PERFORMANCES ONLY 6
MATINEE, THURSDAY, May 15th, at 5.15 p.m.	POPULAR PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1.
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.	

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A Car which has won for itself a world wide reputation for permanency of Service, Power, Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

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At a price within the reach of all.

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Inspection and Enquiries are cordially Solicited.

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Complete house of furniture (in first class condition) for sale at the Peak at very moderate price. Apply Box 163 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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Podophyllin & Taraxacum Pills.

Keep the Liver Active and the System Free from Waste Matter.

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32 Queen's Road Central
TELEPHONE 228

FURTHER PEACE TREATY. TERMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

A mixed arbitral Tribunal is to be established between each of the Allies and Germany, consisting of one member appointed by each of the two Governments and a President to be chosen, failing agreement, by the Council of the League of Nations, or, until this is set up, by the present President of the Swiss Federal Council. This Tribunal is to decide all disputes relating to contracts made before the date of the Treaty of Peace between the nationals of Allied States and German nationals, so far as they do not fall within the jurisdiction of the Allied or Associated Courts.

Industrial Property.—Rights in industrial, literary and artistic property are re-established, but subject, in the case of German-owned rights, to the effect of the special war measures of the Allies. The right of imposing on German patents and copyrights, conditions in the public interest, or to secure the fulfilment of Germany's obligations, is reserved. Extensions of time are given for the accomplishment of formalities for the working of patents and for securing rights under International Conventions. Except as between the United States of America and Germany, pre-war licences are cancelled, subject to the right of the old licensee to demand a new licence on terms to be especially settled, and except as between the same countries, the right to sue for any infringement committed during the war is not recognised.

Opium.—The high contracting Powers who have not signed or ratified the Opium Convention of 1912 agree to bring it into force.

SECTION 11: AERIAL NAVIGATION.

The aircraft of the Allied and Associated Powers shall have full liberty of passage and landing over and in German territory, equal treatment with German planes as to the use of German aerodromes and with most-favoured-nation planes as to internal commercial traffic in Germany. Germany agrees to accept Allied certificates of nationality, airworthiness or competency and licences, and to apply the Convention relative to aerial navigation concluded between the Allied and Associated Powers to her own aircraft over her own territory. These rules apply until 1923 unless Germany has since been admitted to the League of Nations, or to the above Convention.

SECTION 12: PORTS, WATERWAYS AND RAILWAYS.

Germany is required to grant freedom of transit and full national treatment to persons, goods, vessels, rolling stock, etc., coming from or going to any Allied or Associated State and passing in transit through German territories. Goods in transit are to be free of Customs duties. Rates of transport are to be reasonable, and no charges or facilities are to depend directly or indirectly on the flag of the vessel. Provisions are made against discrimination by control of transshipment traffic, and all kinds of indirect discrimination are prohibited.

International transport is to be expedited particularly for perishable goods. There is to be no discrimination in transport charges and facilities against Allied ports. Free zones in German ports are to be maintained and adequate facilities are to be provided for trade requirements without distinction of nationality. Only certain limited charges are permissible in free ports. The Elbe, from the junction of the Vltava and the Moldau and the Vltava below Prague, the Oder from its confluence with the Oppa, the Niemen below Grodno, and the Danube below Ulm are to be declared international, together with the portions of their affluents. Nationals' property and flags of all States are to be treated on a footing of perfect equality with the subjects, etc., of riparian States, and various conditions are imposed to ensure facilities at reasonable charges and the maintenance of navigation under the supervision of the League of Nations and of the International Commissions. These are to meet in the near future to prepare projects for the revision of existing agreements which are temporarily to remain in force. Germany to hand over, within three months from notification, a proportion of its river shipping, tugs and material.

In the case of the Danube, the former Commission is to resume its pre-war powers, but only Great Britain, France, Italy and Roumania are to be represented on it. From the point where the competence of the Commission ceases, an International Commission is to be appointed to administer the whole of the Upper Danube until a definitive statute is arrived at. Provision is also made for a deep draught Rhine-Danube Canal should it be decided to construct it within twenty-five years. The Rhine and the Moselle form the subject of a special series of clauses. The Convention of 1865 is, in general, to remain in force, with important modifications. The expanded Central Commission is to sit at Strasbourg. France to name the President. As Holland is a party to this Convention, the modifications are subject to her assent. Within three months, Germany is to hand over to France a proportion of tugs and river shipping from Rhine harbours or shares in German navigation companies, a proportion of buildings, tugs, etc., owned by Germans in Rotterdam Harbour on the 1st August, 1914, or shares in such concerns is similarly to be handed over. France is to have full rights all along her own frontier to use the water from the Rhine for canals, etc., and to carry out works for deriving motive power subject to certain payments and to the consent of the Commission.

Germany is to undertake to make no canals on the right bank opposite the French frontier, and to grant to France certain privileges on the right bank for the establishment of certain engineering works, subject to payment of compensation.

Switzerland is also entitled to demand similar rights for the upper part of the river. If within 25 years, Belgium decides to construct a Rhine-Meuse Canal, the German Government is bound to construct such parts of it as fall within German territory, according to plans drawn up by the Belgian Government, the expenses to be divided among the various States. Germany is to make no objection to the Commission extending its jurisdiction, if desired, to the Lower Moselle with the consent of the Luxembourg Government, to the Upper Rhine with the consent of the Swiss Government, and to the lateral canals and waterways which may be constructed to improve navigation. The German Government is to lease to the Czechoslovak Republic, for 99 years, areas in the harbours of Hamburg and Stettin as free zones.

Railways.—The Railway Clauses provide that goods consigned from or to Allied States, or to or from Germany, or in transit through Germany, are entitled, generally to the most favourable conditions available. Certain railway tariff questions are dealt with. When a new Railway Convention has replaced the Berne Convention of 1890, it will be binding on Germany. In the meantime, she is to follow the Berne Convention. Germany is to co-operate in the establishment of passenger and luggage services with direct booking between the Allied States over her territory under favourable conditions, as well as emigrant train services. Germany is to fit her rolling stock with apparatus allowing of its being incorporated in Allied goods trains and vice versa, without interfering with the brake system. Provision is made for the handing over of installations of lines in transferred territory and an equitable proportion of rail stock for use therein. Commissions are to settle the working of lines linking up two parts of one country and crossing another, or branch lines passing from one country to another. In

the absence of particular agreements, Germany is to allow such lines to be built or improved as may be necessary to ensure good services between one Allied State and another, to be called upon to do so within 25 years with the concurrence of the League of Nations, paying the cost.

Germany is to agree, at the request of the Swiss and Italian Governments, to the denatification of the 1903 Convention as to the St. Gothard route. As a temporary arrangement, Germany is to execute the instructions given in the name of the Allies as to the transport of troops, material, munitions, etc., transport for revictualing of certain regions, and the re-establishment of normal transport, postal and telegraphic services. Finally, Germany is to agree to subscribe to any general Conventions regarding the international regime of transit waterways, ports or railways which may be concluded by the Allies with the approval of the League of Nations within five years. Differences are to be settled by the League of Nations. Certain specified articles, e.g., those providing for equal treatment in matters of transit and transport, are subject to revision by the League of Nations after five years. Failing revision, they will only continue in force in relation to any Allied State which grants reciprocal treatment.

Kiel Canal.—The Kiel Canal is to remain free and open to ships of war and merchant shipping of all nations at peace with Germany. The subjects, goods and ships of all States are to be treated on terms of equality in the use of the canal, and charges are to be limited to those necessary for the upkeep and the improvement of the Canal, for which Germany is to be responsible. In cases of violation of these provisions, or disagreements as to them, the States concerned may appeal to the jurisdiction established by the League of Nations and may demand the appointment of an International Commission.

(Section 13 was published yesterday.)

SECTION 14: GUARANTEES.

Guarantees: Western Europe.—As a guarantee for the execution of the Treaty, German territory to the west of the Rhine, together with the bridgeheads, will be occupied by Allied and Associated troops, for fifteen years. If the conditions are faithfully carried out by Germany, certain districts, including the bridgehead of Cologne, will be evacuated at the expiration of five years. Certain other districts, including the bridgehead of Coblenz, will be evacuated after ten years, and the remainder, including the bridgehead of Mainz, will be evacuated after fifteen years.

In case the Inter-Allied Reparation Committee finds that Germany has failed to observe the whole or part of her obligations, either during the occupation or after the fifteen years have expired, the whole or part of the areas specified will be re-occupied immediately. If before the expiration of fifteen years Germany complies with all the undertakings resulting from the present Treaty, the occupying forces will be withdrawn immediately.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FUTURE OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

A REPLICA OF THE REGULARS.

London, May 3.

The Territorial Conference at Westminster came to nine main conclusions, including one that the Force be a replica of the Regular Army but that no Territorial unit be sent abroad except an emergency so serious as to require the passage of the General Service Act.

During a discussion of enforced detention of Territorials in garrisons abroad, it was explained that this was pending the raising of regulars to replace them. Mr. Winston Churchill stated that the utmost was being done to repatriate them at the earliest possible opportunity.

Mr. Churchill stated that the Army Council favoured the grant of a special medal to pre-war Territorials who went Overseas at the outbreak of the war.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig paid a tribute to the grand fighting spirit of the Territorials and was glad to see that the Army Council was thoroughly sympathetic about forming a great Territorial Army. Sir Douglas Haig emphasised the necessity of uniform establishments for Regulars and Territorials, whether in England, Australia or elsewhere. He hoped that a return would be made to affiliated Cadet units. That did not mean Militarism. It was the duty of the Education Department to see that citizens were trained for duties that would fall upon them when they become men.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT IN THE NORTH.

MORE STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS.

Shanghai, May 3.

The St. John University students marched out in a body as a protest against the dismissal of two students, arising from a demonstration against a concert on Humiliation Day. The present student unrest is the general cause.

A movement has been launched in Peking to organise a National Association to fight the pro-Japanese clique and obtain the execution of Tsao Ju-lin and others as traitors.

Chang Chung-chiang is not dead.

A big parade has taken place in the city at Shanghai.

The Settlement authorities are taking precautions to prevent violence.

RAFFLES COLLEGE.

Singapore, May 6.

A representative meeting held in the Council Chamber, the Acting Governor presiding, decided to collect funds for the establishment of Raffles College. It was stated that over \$4,000,000 would be required. Chinese promises of \$300,000 for scholarships have already been received.

The.

Allen

New Series 41

A CAR FOR GENERAL SERVICE

Business as well as social needs were given careful consideration in designing and building the new Allen.

The result is a car that is ideal where maximum year-round service is demanded.

The chassis of the standard Allen 41, has been proven through use by thousands of owners.

And comfort and convenience are present in big measure in this model. A rotary switch on steering column controls the entire electric system.

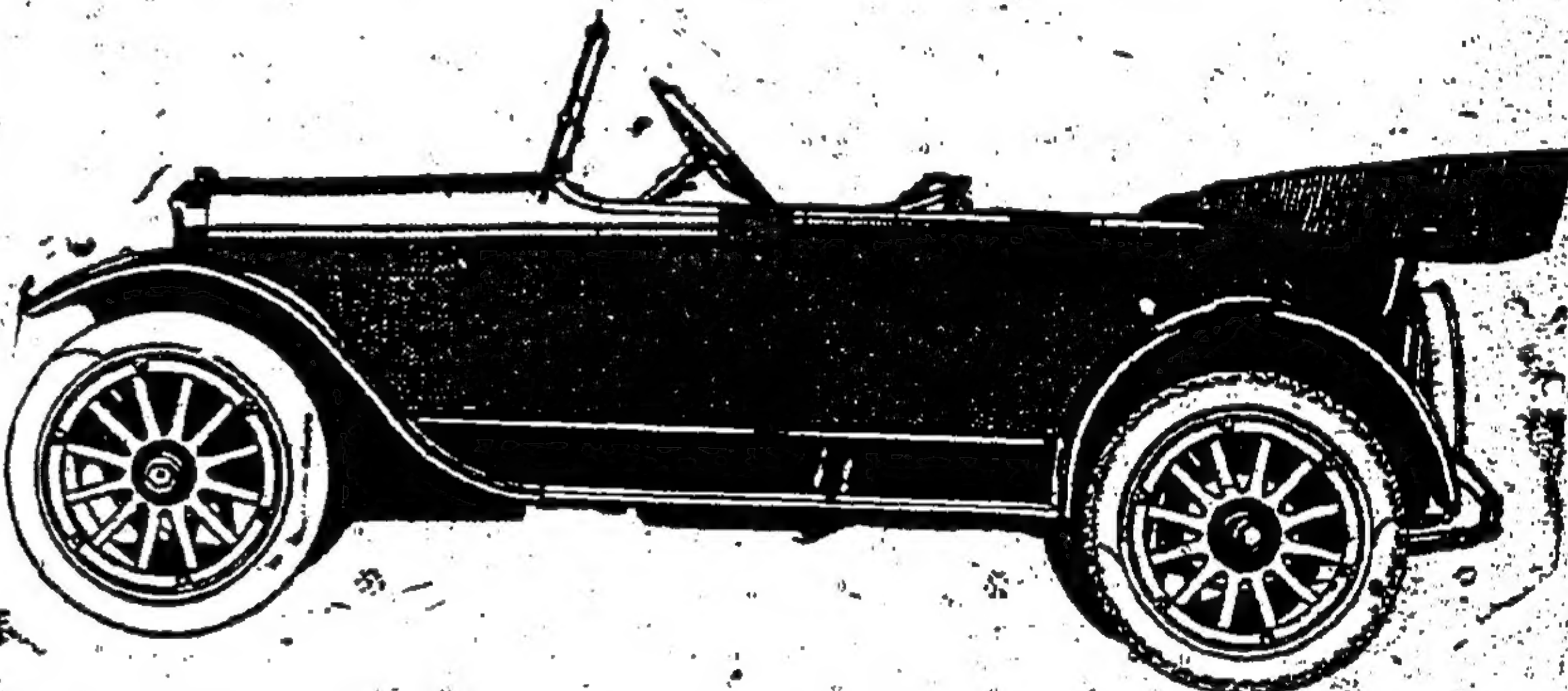
Fittings and body finish are of highest grade. The new Allen is as attractive as it is serviceable.

Many special features of this Car will interest you. Ask for a copy of the Allen Car Book, or, better still, have us demonstrate.

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5 PASSENGER GENERAL SERVICE CAR.



CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"STENTOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged at the Godown, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 1st May.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tu-Sdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th May, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the underwriter on or before the 21st May, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, 30th April, 1919.

TIDE TABLE.

From 5th May to 11th May

Time	High Water	Low Water	Time	High Water	Low Water
5th May	10.15	4.15	11th May	10.15	4.15
6th May	10.15	4.15			
7th May	10.15	4.15			
8th May	10.15	4.15			
9th May	10.15	4.15			
10th May	10.15	4.15			

JUST ARRIVED.

PONGEE SILK SUITABLE FOR GENT'S AND LADIES' SUMMER SUITS, DRESSES, SHIRTS, BLOUSES AND UNDERWEAR. LACE AND EMBROIDERED LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS. SWATOW DRAWN WORKS, EMBROIDERIES ON SILK AND GRASS LINEN. LACE COLLARS, AND OTHER ARTICLES, ETC. FILET LACES OF NEW PATTERNS. BEST QUALITIES, LATEST DESIGNS, MODERATE PRICES. INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

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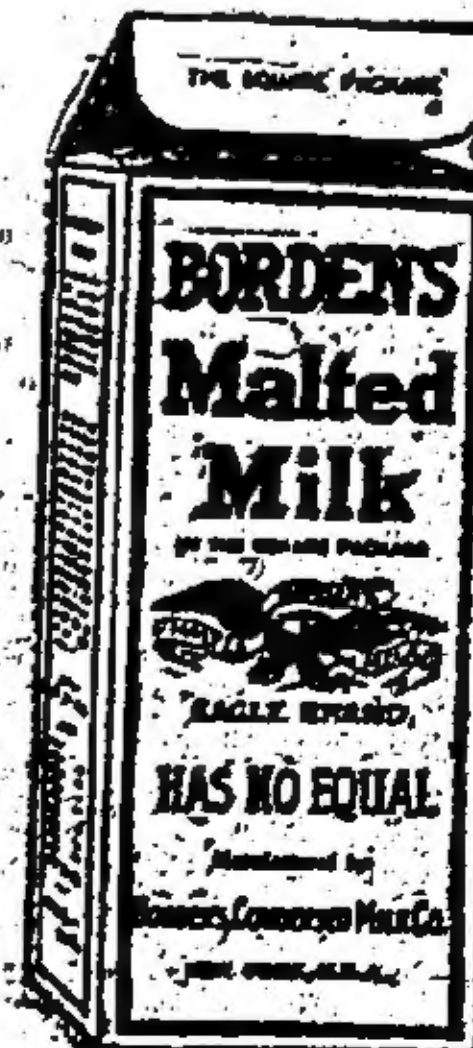
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BORDEN'S Malted Milk

IN THE SQUARE PACKAGE

NOW IN STOCK
AT
ALL LEADING DISPENSARIES

THE
BEST FOOD
FOR
BABIES
AND
INVALIDS



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FOR THE
SQUARE
PACKAGE
TAKE
NO OTHER

"IT'S PURE, THAT'S SURE"

CONNELL BROS., CO.

SOLE AGENTS

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE TERMS.

London, May 7.

Further conditions of the Peace Treaty are as follows—
China.—Germany renounces in favour of China all privileges and immunities resulting from the Boxer Protocol of 1901 and all buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, munitions of war, ships, wireless plants and other public property, except Diplomatic or Consular establishments in the German concessions of Tientsin and Hankow and in other Chinese territory except Kiaochow, and agrees to return to China at her own expense all astronomical instruments seized in 1900 and 1901. China will, however, take no measures for disposal of German property in the Legation Quarter at Peking without the consent of the Powers signatory to the Boxer Protocol. Germany accepts abrogation of the concessions at Hankow and Tientsin, China agreeing to open them to international use. Germany renounces all claims against China or any Allied and Associated Government for the internment or repatriation of her citizens in China and for the seizure or liquidation of German interests there since the 14th of August, 1917. She renounces in favour of Great Britain her State property in the British Concession at Canton and of France and China jointly the property of the German School in the French concession at Shanghai.

Siam.—Germany recognises that all agreements between herself and Siam, including the right of extraterritoriality, ceased on 22nd July, 1917. All German public property, except consular and diplomatic premises, passes without compensation to Siam. German private property to be dealt with in accordance with the economic clauses. Germany waives all claims against Siam for seizure and condemnation of her ships, the liquidation of her property or internment of her nationals.

Liberia.—Germany renounces all rights under the international arrangements of 1913-1915 (7) regarding Liberia, more particularly the right to nominate a Receiver of Customs, and disinterests herself in any further negotiations for the rehabilitation of Liberia. She regards as abrogated all commercial treaties and agreements between herself and Liberia and recognises Liberia's right to determine the status and condition of the re-establishment of Germans in Liberia.

Morocco.—Germany renounces all her rights, titles and privileges under the act of Algiers and the Franco-German agreements of 1909 and 1911 and under all treaties and arrangements with the Sherifian Empire. She undertakes not to intervene in any negotiations as to Morocco between France and other Powers, accepts all consequences of a French Protectorate there and renounces the capitulations. The Sherifian Government shall have complete liberty of action in regard to German nationals and all German-protected persons shall be subject to common law. All movable and immovable German property, including mining rights, may be Government and deducted from reparation account. Germany is also required to relinquish her interests in the State Bank of Morocco. All Moroccan goods entering Germany shall have the same privilege as French goods.

Egypt.—Germany recognises the British Protectorate over Egypt declared on the 18th December, 1914, and renounces as from 4th August, 1914, the capitulations and all the treaties, arrangements, etc., concluded by her with Egypt. She undertakes not to intervene in any negotiations about Egypt between Great Britain and other Powers. There are provisions for jurisdiction over German nationals and property and for German consent to any changes which may be made in relation to the Commission of Public Debt. Germany consents to the transfer to Great Britain of the powers given to the late Sultan of Turkey for securing free navigation of the Suez Canal. Arrangements for property belonging to German nationals in Egypt are made similar to those in the case of Morocco and other countries. Anglo-Egyptian goods entering Germany shall enjoy the same treatment as British goods.

Turkey and Bulgaria.—Germany accepts all arrangements which the Allied and Associated Powers make with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to any rights, privileges or interests claimed in those countries by Germany or her nationals and not dealt with elsewhere.

Shantung.—Germany cedes to Japan all rights, titles and privileges, notably as to Kiaochow, and railroads, mines and cables acquired by her treaty with China of 6th March, 1898, and by other agreements as to Shantung. All German rights to the railroad from Tsingtao to Tientsin, including all facilities and mining rights and rights of exploitation, pass equally to Japan and the cables from Tsingtao to Shanghai and Chefoo. The cables free of all charges and all German State property movable and immovable in Kiaochow is acquired by Japan free of all charges.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR CLAUSES.

"In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes directly to observe the military, naval and air clauses which follow."

Military.—The military terms provide for demobilisation of the German armies and the imposition of other military restrictions within two months of the signing of the Treaty (as a first step towards international disarmament). All compulsory military service is to be abolished in German territory and recruiting regulations on a voluntary basis are to be incorporated into the German military laws providing for enlistment of non-commissioned officers and men for a period of not less than twelve consecutive years and stipulating that officers shall serve for twenty-five years and shall not be retired until the age of forty-five. No reserve of officers with war service will be permitted. The total number of German effectives is fixed at one hundred thousand including not more than four thousand officers and it is provided that there shall be no other military officers raised outside this figure. The increase in number of customs and forestry officials or police, or military training of these services, is specially prohibited. The function of the German army is to keep internal order and control of frontiers. The High Command is to confine itself to administrative duties and it will not be allowed to remain a general staff. The civilian personnel at the Ministry of War and similar institutions is to be reduced to one-tenth of that in 1913. There will be not more than seven infantry and three cavalry divisions and not more than two Corps Staffs.

Surplus war academies and schools for officers, cadets, etc., are to be suppressed and the number of students admitted to schools retained from recruitment of officers is to be limited to vacancies occurring in the establishments provided. The production of armaments, munitions and material of war in Germany is limited to a schedule based on the amount considered necessary for an army on the scale decided upon. No reserves may be formed and all existing armaments, guns and stores above the limit fixed must be handed over to the Allies for disposal. No poisonous gas or liquid fire shall be manufactured or imported nor any tanks nor armoured cars. The Germans are obliged to notify to the Allies for approval the names and situation of all factories manufacturing munitions together with particulars of their output. German government arsenals are to be suppressed and their personnel dismissed. Munitions for use in fortified works will be limited to 1,500 rounds apiece for guns of 10.5 cm calibre and under and 500 rounds for guns of higher calibre. Germany is prohibited from manufacturing armaments and munitions for foreign countries and from importing them from abroad. Germany must not maintain or construct any fortifications situated on German territory less than 50 kilometres east of the Rhine and in the above area no armed forces, either permanent or temporary, may be maintained. The "status quo" is to be reserved in respect of fortifications on the original southern and eastern frontiers of the German Empire. No military manoeuvres may be held nor any permanent works kept for purposes of helping mobilisation. Demobilisation of fortifications must take place within three months.

Naval.—The Naval terms provide that within two months the German naval forces in commission must not exceed six battleships of the Deutschland or Lothringen type, six light cruisers, twelve destroyers and twelve torpedo boats, or an equal number of ships constructed to replace them. No submarines are to be included and all other warships are to be placed in reserve or devoted to commercial purposes. Germany may keep in commission a fixed number of mine sweeping vessels until the mines within certain specified areas in the North Sea and Baltic have been swept up. After the expiration of two months the total exclusive personnel of the Navy must not exceed 15,000 including a maximum of 1,500 officers and warrant officers. All German surface warships (except in Allied or neutral ports) are to be finally surrendered within two months certain additional warships enumerated in the Treaty and now in German ports will be surrendered at Allied ports. The German Government must undertake the breaking up of German surface warships under construction. Auxiliary cruisers, etc., are to be dismantled and treated as merchant ships. Within one month all German submarines, salvage vessels and docks for submarines capable of proceeding under their own power or of being towed must have been handed over to Allied ports. The remainder and those under construction must be broken up by Germany within three months. The material arising from the breaking up of German warships may not be used except for industrial purposes and may not be sold to foreign countries except under specified conditions for replacement. Germany is forbidden to construct or acquire any warships and the construction or acquisition of any submarines whatever is prohibited. Vessels of war are only to have a fixed allowance of arms, munitions and war material. All excess of arms, munitions and war material is to be surrendered and no stocks or reserves are allowed. The personnel of the German navy must be recruited entirely by voluntary engagements for a minimum period of twenty-five consecutive years for officers and warrant officers and twelve consecutive years for petty officers and men under various restrictions. In order to ensure free passage into the Baltic Germany is not to erect any fortifications in certain specified areas nor to install any guns commanding maritime routes between the North Sea and Baltic. Existing fortifications within those areas are to be demolished and guns removed. Other fortified works within 30 kilometres of the German coast or on German islands are to remain as being of a defensive nature but no new fortifications may be constructed and armaments may not be increased. The maximum stocks of ammunition allowed for such defences are 1,500 rounds per piece for 4.1 inch guns and under and 500 rounds per piece for guns exceeding that calibre.

The German Wireless Stations at Nauen, Hanover and Berlin are not to be used for naval, military or political messages without the assent of the Allied and Associated Governments during three months but only for commercial purposes under supervision. During the same period Germany is not to build any more high power wireless stations. Germany will be allowed to repair German submarine cables which have been cut but are not being utilised by the Allied Powers and also portions of cables which, after having been cut, have been removed or are at any rate not being utilised by any one of the Allied and Associated Powers. In such cases the cables or portions of cables removed or utilised remain the property of the Allied and Associated Powers and accordingly fourteen cables or parts of cables are specified which will not be restored to Germany.

The Air.—The Air clauses provide that the armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval air forces. Germany is however to be allowed to maintain a maximum of 100 unarmed seaplanes up to 1st October, 1919, to be exclusively employed in searching for submarine mines. The entire personnel of the air forces in Germany is to be demobilised within two months except for a total of 1,000 men, including officers, which may be retained up to October. The aircraft of the Allied and Associated Powers are to enjoy full liberty of passage and landing over and in the territory and territorial waters of Germany until 13th January, 1923, unless prior to that date Germany is admitted to the League of Nations or is permitted to adhere to the International Air Convention. The manufacture of aircraft and parts of aircraft is forbidden throughout Germany for six months. All military and naval aircraft, including dirigibles and aeronautical material, are to be delivered to the Allied and Associated Governments within three months except for 10 (7) seaplanes already specified.

General.—The General articles provide for modification of German laws in conformity with the preceding clauses. All clauses contained in the Treaty are to be executed by Germany under control of Inter-Allied Commissions to be specially appointed by the Allied and Associated Governments for which the German Government is bound to furnish all necessary facilities and expenses of upkeep. The duties of the Military and Naval and Aeronautical Commissions of Control are laid down in detail.

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE CRIMES OF THE WAR.

The Allies publicly arraign the ex-Emperor William "for a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of treaties." The ex-Emperor's surrender is to be asked for from the Dutch Government and a special tribunal is to be set up consisting of one judge from each of the Five Great Powers. The tribunal is to be guided by the highest principles of international policy and is to have the duty of fixing whatever punishment it thinks should be imposed. Military tribunals are to be set up by the Allies to try persons accused of acts of violation of the laws and customs of war and the German Government is to hand over all persons so accused. Similar tribunals are to be set up by any particular Allied Power against whose nationals criminal acts have been committed. Accused are to be entitled to name their own counsel and the German Government is to undertake to furnish all documents and information production of which may be necessary.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Paris, April 25.

An important League of Nations session took place at which the revised draft presented by President Wilson was carried unanimously. Attention was strained on Baron Makino's speech, but his next words brought relief from anxiety of troubles to be created in case Japan insisted on the insertion in the preamble of a clause proclaiming the equality of races. Baron Makino said: "We will not press for adoption now, but the Japanese people feel poignant regret at the failure of the Commission to approve their just demand and will continue their insistence in future for the adoption of this principle."

PRESENTING PEACE TERMS.

GERMAN DELEGATES ARRIVE.

Paris, April 30.

The third and last group of German delegates summoned to Versailles to hear the Allies' conditions of peace arrived yesterday evening with Count Brockdorff Rantzau, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the head of the delegation.—Havas.

A SOLEMN CEREMONY.

Paris, May 2.

It has been practically decided that the solemn ceremony of handing the Peace Treaty, a folio volume of 350 pages, to the German plenipotentiaries will take place probably on Monday, there being present the Allied Military and Naval experts, Marshal Foch, General Wilson, Admiral Wemyss, the Spokesman of the Supreme Council of War and M. Clemenceau. Paris official circles estimate that Germany will lose about 70 per cent. of her iron ore, 33 per cent. of her coal and 20 per cent. of her potash.

A VALUABLE LESSON.

Paris, April 23.

German journalists at Versailles stated that a valuable lesson was received when travelling through the devastated districts of France. Now they understand the cursing by the French.

NEW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN PARIS.

Paris, April 23.

Mr. Hugh Wallace, the newly appointed Ambassador for the United States, has presented his credentials to M. Poincaré. In his address he paid a tribute to victorious France, alluding to the comradeship of Frenchmen and Americans until the last victory won on French soil under French command.

A PATHE PRODUCTION

VICTORIA THEATRE

TO-NIGHT, at 9.15 p.m.

"WAIFS"

with GLADYS HULETTE

and CREIGHTON HALE

STORY OF THE PLAY

MARJORIE WHITNEY is a very pretty and very very independent daughter and only child of a multi-millionaire. Her father is not long on discipline and the consequence is that his pretty little girl is headstrong and boss of the palace in which she lives. It has been the lifelong desire, however, of her father, that she should become the wife of Elmer Poinexter, who is the nephew of the multi-millionaire's former business partner and lifelong friend. Marjorie does not see it this way, however, and with the connivance of a housemaid, she runs away.

Like all girls who run away from home, she goes to New York and with the few dollars she has in her purse, hires lodging in a certain side street. Detectives, employed by her father trace and locate her in the lodging house. Old man Poinexter suggests that she be left to her own devices and for the nephew to keep an eye on her, and if they are thrown together, may fall in love with each other in the natural course of events.

This delightful arrangement miscarries, however, by the prowess of the hero, Powers, who rescues Marjorie from the attack of a discharged convict who returns to the lodging house, once his home, to recover stolen bonds he had hidden there.

How the young couple overcame parental objection and visited equal justice upon the righteous and unrighteous, provides an entertaining story with a surprising denouement.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Empress of Russia.—Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Adamson, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Aitken, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Aldrich, Major Wm. H. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Barker and family, Mrs. C. G. Becker, Mr. E. E. Bellios, Lieut. Boone, Mrs. F. E. L. Bowley and children, Mr. W. R. F. Brock, Mrs. D. M. Burchfield, Lieut. J. V. Chester, Miss M. G. Clark, Mr. W. H. Danb, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Dawson and children, Mr. and Mrs. A. Denison and daughter, Earl Dome, Miss Agnes Drury, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Eddie and infant, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fauds, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Garraway, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gedde, Mr. C. S. Gabbay, Mr. R. A. Gabbay, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hallam, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hamilton and children, Mr. J. Gordon Hare, Mr. and Mrs. A. Harley and child, Sig. Hart, Mr. F. Hough, Mr. R. O'd. Hinkley, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Irwin, Mr. J. M. Jamieson, Mrs. A. D. Johnson, Capt. J. Jorgenson, Mr. J. U. Jeffries, Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. T. Kimimoto, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Knowles and child, Mr. and Mrs. Th. Kring and children, Mr. and Mrs. Laing and children and Filipino servant, Mr. M. E. Lantman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lewis, Mr. C. P. de Martin, Mr. C. W. Maistry, Major and Mrs. MacDonald, Mr. Harry Meyersohn, Lieut. and Mrs. Millett, Mr. A. McIntyre, Mr. C. A. McDonough, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Nilsson, Mr. J. Noble, Miss F. Northcott, Dr. Frank and Mrs. Oldt and family, Mr. K. Oshiro, Miss J. G. Paxton, Mr. S. Peb, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Ranger and children, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. Jno. Rodgers and daughter, Mr. J. G. Bawan, Mr. Mohammed Sally, Mr. T. R. Samuels, Miss Lottie Saunders, Mrs. J. E. Schlesinger, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Scott, Mr. T. R. Selkirk, Capt. Semenchenco, Mr. F. E. de Sherbinin, Miss Ethel Sisson, Mr. D. Sommers, Mrs. W. G. Stevenson and daughter, Mrs. M. E. Steinfield, Mr. S. J. Stie, Mr. F. W. Sutterle, Major-General Sychoff, Miss M. Thorburn, Mr. W. B. Thompson, Mr. R. Toovey, Mr. F. P. Tyndale, Miss T. B. Thomas, Lieut. G. T. Watson, Mrs. H. W. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilson, Mrs. K. W. Wilkinson, and Mr. and Mrs. Wynard Wright.

MORE CHINESE LABOURERS FOR FRANCE.

The Bureau for Recruiting Chinese Labour has been requested by the French Government to supply 250,000 labourers for France. The term of contract will be for two years. The recruiting has been assigned to the Shanghai Recruiting Bureau and the work has been assigned to four contractors in the following proportions:—(a) Hing Yee Company to recruit 10,000; (b) Jee Min Company to recruit 80,000; (c) Sin Yu Company to recruit 10,000; (d) Sin Choo to recruit 70,000. It is stated that mechanics will receive \$60.00 monthly and ordinary labourers will receive \$30.00 monthly as wages.

VICTORIA CAFE

BEST BREAD

only 10 cts. a lb.

THE WING ON CO., LTD. HONGKONG.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.
Most up-to-date and Cheapest House
in Hongkong.
Prompt attention given to Orders.

THE HONGKONG SCHOOL OF MOTORING.

APPLICATIONS FROM STUDENTS ARE
NOW BEING ACCEPTED.

The SCHOOL has accommodation for 200 PUPILS, the syllabus including courses for MECHANICS and DRIVING.

SPECIAL FACILITIES are offered to persons desirous of becoming CHAUFFEURS and not at the moment having means at their disposal for their course.

Works and school-Shaukiwan. Office-4 Queen's Road Central

THE BREEZY GARAGE

FOR COMPLETE SATISFACTION
SUMMER IS HERE

and you want the most modern cars procurable at a price that is reasonable.

CARS FOR HIRE.

Chandler, 7 Passenger: \$200 per hour
Hudson Super Six: 100 " "
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WEEKLY & MONTHLY TRIPS CAN BE ARRANGED.

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HONGKONG

New Cars on Hire & Repairs

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

DAIREN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Dairen Chamber of Commerce discussed the question of erecting a new building for the use of the Chamber at a recent Committee meeting. At the above meeting two plans were submitted to the committee of ten, composed of Messrs. Arai, Kanari, Sato, Ishimoto, Ohba, T. Nakamura, Fukuda, Kohno, Ariga, Abe, Hirai, Saito, and Hasegawa, but both plans require too large an area of land, and it is said that one of the plans will be made smaller and then adopted. The first plan requires almost one million yen for the building and about 250,000 yen for the furniture and equipments. The second plan requires 645,000 yen for building and about 150,000 yen for the interior furnishings. It is said to be likely that the final plan to be adopted will be of about 600,000 or 700,000 yen. The building will be three-storied, and the ground floor will be used for the office, and the second floor will be utilised as a commercial museum. As the present building of the Chamber of Commerce belongs to the Dairen Businessmen's Club, and the Chamber is outgrowing the present premises, it is thought possible that the construction plan will assume a concrete shape in some form. The site for the new building lies between the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of China, facing the Central Circle.

AMERICAN FIRM TO MAKE CAUSTIC SODA IN BRAZIL.

An American firm is about to erect a factory in Brazil for the manufacture of caustic soda and other chemicals, according to consular advices from Rio de Janeiro. The company has already purchased 720,000 square metres of land near the city of Santos, State of Sao Paulo, where it has been granted exemption of municipal taxes by the city of Sao Vicente. It is believed that in the very near future the State of Sao Paulo will grant the company's request for exemption for a period of 10 years of the payment of "Industrial and Professional" (i.e., on the business) tax, the State export tax, which is said to amount to some 12 per cent ad valorem, and the property transfer tax. The total capital involved is said to be about \$500,000, of which 50 per cent is to be raised locally, and the other 50 per cent, furnished by the company in the United States which is to supply the necessary machinery. The proposal of the Government of Sao Paulo states that the company will build the necessary facilities for the manufacture of caustic soda, consisting of twelve buildings measuring between 90 and 2,300 square metres each, an administration building, houses for workmen, night schools for children, and an industrial school for the adult labourers, all these buildings to be built according to modern industrial and hygienic plans. The factory under full operation is estimated to produce daily 15 tons of caustic soda, 15 tons of chloride of lime, 600 kilos of muriatic acid, and 600 kilos of chlorate of potash. In these operations the company will use each day 25 tons of salt, 10 tons of lime, 400 kilos of muriate of potash and 3 tons of charcoal.

U. S. COPPER OUTPUT LAST YEAR.

Production of copper in the United States in 1918 was slightly larger than in 1917, according to preliminary figures and estimates collected by the United States Geological Survey from all plants that make blister copper from domestic ores or that produce refined copper. At an average price of about 24.75 cents a pound the output for 1918 has a value of \$473,000,000, against \$510,000,000 for 1917 and \$190,000,000 for 1913. The figures showing the smelter production from domestic ores represent the actual output for the first eleven months of the year and the estimated output for December. A few companies gave no figures for November but furnished estimates of the combined output of November and December. The production of blister and Lake copper from domestic ores was 1,910,000,000 pounds in 1918, against 1,856,000,000 pounds in 1917 and 1,224,000,000 pounds in 1913. The supply of refined copper (electrolytic, Lake, casting, and pig) from primary sources, domestic and

NOTICE.

U. S. VICTORY LOAN

G \$4,500,000,000

MATURITY - - - 1923

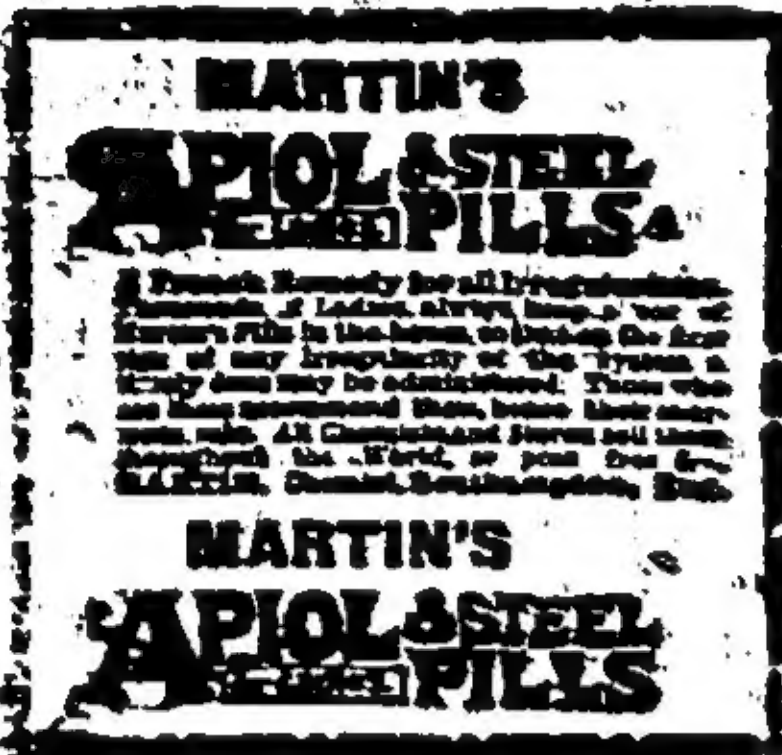
INTEREST - - - 4%

Closing on May 10th, 1919.

Applications received by the

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

9, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.



EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

1/11	3/5 1/2
Demand	3/5 7/16
40 d/s	3/5 9/16
40 d/s	3/5 11/16
40 d/s	3/5 13/16
1/11 Shanghai	Nom.
1/11 Singapore	145 1/4
1/11 Japan	Nom.
1/11 India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
1/11 San Francisco	80 3/4
1/11 New York	Nom.
1/11 Java	197
1/11 Manila	N. m.
1/11 France	488
Demand, Paris	489 1/4

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/5 1/4
4 m/s. D/P	3/5 3/4
6 m/s. L/C	3/5 5/8
30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne	3/7
30 d/s San Francisco & New York	82
4 m/s. Manila	Nom.
4 m/s. France	505 1/4
6 m/s. France	510 1/4
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	80 3/4
1/11 Bombay	Nom.
1/11 Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	163
Demand, Singapore	145 1/4
1/11 Haiphong	Nom.
1/11 Saigon	Nom.
1/11 Bangkok	45
1/11 Cebu	5.75 Nom.
Sold leaf per Tael	41.0
Bar Silver, per oz	48 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H. Kong 50 cts. sub.	\$ % dis.
" 10 "	\$ 1 1/2 % dis.
" 5 "	\$ 3 1/2 % dis.
C. coins	\$ 5 1/2 % dis.

foreign, for 1918, is estimated at 2,450,000,000 pounds, compared with 2,362,000,000 pounds for 1917 and 1,615,000,000 pounds for 1913. According to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, imports of copper in all forms, for the first eleven months of 1918 amounted to 335,868,000 pounds, against 356,000,000 pounds for the twelve months of 1917. Exports of pigs, ingots, bars, plates, sheets, rods, wire, and like copper products for the first eleven months of 1918, as determined by the same bureau, amounted to 692,759,000 pounds; exports for the twelve months of 1917 were 1,128,082,000 pounds. At the beginning of 1918 about 114,000,000 pounds of refined copper was a stock in the United States. Adding this quantity to the refinery output of the year shows that the total available supply of refined copper was about 2,564,000,000 pounds. Subtracting from this total the exports for the first eleven months and the estimated exports for the last month shows, on the assumption that there was no change in stocks, that the supply available for domestic consumption in 1918 was considerably more than the 1,316,000,000 pounds available in 1917.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY 13th May, 1919.

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Collection of Valuable Chinese Curios.

comprising—
5-coloured, 3-coloured, blue & white vases, bowls, figures, old bronzes from the Kanghi, Kienlung & Towkwong periods.

On view from Monday, the 12th inst

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash.

Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, 1919.

at noon

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

The Wreck of the S. S. "Chiyo Maru"

as she now lies off the Lema Islands

Terms: Cash on fall of the hammer, when vessel will be at purchaser's risk.

Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Buildings, on Saturday, the 17th May, 1919, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February 1919, and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 3rd May to the 17th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1919.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE—A General Meeting of Members will be held on Tuesday, 13th instant, at 4 p.m. in the Chamber Room, Chartered Bank Building, 3, Queen's Road Central, for the purpose of nominating a Representative of the Chamber to serve on the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Notice in writing of the names of candidates and of their proposers and seconders to be lodged with the Secretary at least 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the General Meeting.

By Order,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1919.

"For the Blood is the Life."

DO YOU SUFFER

from any SKIN or BLOOD DISEASE

such as Eczema, Scabies, Psoriasis, etc.

If you suffer from any of these diseases, you will find relief by using

Clarke's Blood Mixture.

It is a good method of treating the blood, and it is a

well-known fact that the blood is the life of the body.

It is a good method of treating the blood, and it is a

well-known fact that the blood is the life of the body.

It is a good method of treating the blood, and it is a

well-known fact that the blood is the life of the body.

NOTICE.

G. R.

All persons with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily, AT THE PASS-OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

\$ DIRECTORY

Nearly 2 of the Total Issue were sold last week.

Have you got Your copy yet?

BREWER & CO., 23 Queen's Road.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The thirty-eighth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Wednesday the 21st May 1919, at 11.30 a.m.

The Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from the 7th May to the 21st May, both days inclusive.

Immediately after the above mentioned Meeting the General Agents in pursuance of Article 17 of the Company's Articles propose to ask the Consulting Committee to sanction a call of \$50 per share in respect of the monies unpaid on the shares held by members of the Company.

At the same time the General Agents will also under Article 104(p) ask for the sanction of the Consulting Committee to the payment of a special dividend of \$50 per share (payable immediately after the call) out of the Reserve Fund.

Should these sanctions be obtained the Transfer Books and Register of Members will be closed for an additional 14 days, i.e. until and including the 4th June 1919.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1919.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVING ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms

Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION IN-TRANSIT SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

HONGKONG, 15th January 1919.

LESSONS IN CHINESE

MR. LI HOU FAI, a Chinese graduate from Hongkong, has been a teacher for over 20 years. He has a good method of teaching Chinese, and is a well-known fact that the blood is the life of the body.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

GOVERNMENT BANK.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 2nd November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital \$12,579,800.00

Reserve Funds \$3,197,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES & SUB-BRANCHES:

(Peking): Haining, Tientsin,

(North): Miyun, Chobien, Peking,

Niensan, Tsuanhsu, (Chihbi):

Tientsin, Paochun, Latai, Tsinhai-

tien, Sangfang, Shuntien, Tang-

shan, Taming, Chobien, Weisien,

(Manchuria): Changchun, Moukden,

Kirin, Taitshai, Newchang, Liao-

yuanchow, Hebe, Haimingfu,

Taonanfu, Harbin, Daliy, Antung,

Tiching, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan,

Suifu, Hailunfu, Ninguta, Kung-

chuling, Liaoyang, Fuyu, Yenchi,

Kaipingien (Hapeh): Hankow,

Shasi, Ichang, (Hunan): Changsha,

(Kiangnan): Shanghai, Nanking,

Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang,

Wush, Hanchowfu, Tungchow,

(South): Tsinliangpo, (Shantung):

Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chafu, Tenghsien,

Lintsienhsien, (Shansi): Taiyuanfu,

Yunsheng, Sinkianhsien, Taitungfu,

(Hanan): Kaifung, Chowkiakow,

Hansien, (Kwangtung): Hongkong,

Canton, Swatow, Kungchow, Fu-

tien): Foochow, Amoy, Hankow,

Chanchowfu, Changchowfu, San-

tsiao, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shao-

ching, Huchowfu, Kashing, Wenchow,

Nippo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen,

(Kiangsu): Nanchang, Kinkiang,

Kanchowfu, Chintehchen, Chian,

(Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangow,

Luchowfu, Taitung, Tungfu, Luan,

(Szechuen): Kweichow, Kweichowfu,

(Shensi): Sianfu, Hanchowfu,

(Suiyuan): Kweichowfu, Paochow-

chen (Tshai): Kalgan, Fenschan,

(Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current ac-

counts and fixed deposits. Terms

on application. Every description of

Banking Business transacted. Loans

granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for home exchange.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

RAMSAY & CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF

SPECIALTY WARE IN STOCK AND

SOLICIT YOUR KIND INSPECTION.

WE SPECIALISE IN TYPEWRITER

REPAIRS WHICH ARE EXECUTED BY

EXPERT MECHANICS.

WE ARE IN THE BEST POSITION TO

REPAIR TYPEWRITERS OF ALL

MAKES. SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR

CARBON PAPER, ETC.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

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NOTICES

THE NAME INSURES QUALITY

"Golofina"

Sold in

Two Sizes

Perfectos
and
BouquetsThe Cigar with the Havana Flavour
Made from Highest Grade Jamaica Leaf.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "ARCHER"
From SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI & MANILA.The above mentioned vessel
having arrived from the above
mentioned Ports, consignees of
cargo are hereby informed that
their cargo will be loaded at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
& Godown Co. Ltd., and stored at
consignees' risk.Consignees of cargo are hereby
notified that they must produce
an Import Permit signed by the
Superintendent of the Imports
& Exports, Hongkong, before bills
of lading can be counter-signed.All broken, chafed and damaged
goods are to be left in the Go-
downs where they will be ex-
amined on May 14th, 1919.
All claims must be presented
within a month of the steamer's
arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognized.No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
Godowns and all goods remaining
undelivered after May 15th
will be subject to rent.No fire insurance whatever
will be effected.Consignees are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1919.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 9d. 12h. 14m.—No returns from
Japan, Vladivostok and Weihaiwei.
Pressure has increased slightly at the
majority of reporting stations; there is
no appreciable change in general distri-
bution since yesterday.Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.0 inch.
Total since January 1st, 2.31 inches
against an average of 13.93 inches.FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT 10.00 P.M. TOMORROW.District Forecast.
1. Hongkong to Gay Road.—
S. winds, moderate;
e. wind, some
rain.2. Formosa Channel.—The same
as No. 1.3. South coast of China to—The same
as H.K. and Formosa, as No. 1.
4. South coast of China to—The same
as H.K. and Formosa, as No. 1.
C. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, May 9, 1919.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
Barometer	29.82	29.82	29.80
Temperature	83	81	85
Humidity	75	81	73
Wind Direction	S. S.W.	S.	S.
Force	2	3	3
Weather	—	cc	0
Clouds	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lightest spec. for "sunshine"	—	—	—
Wettest spec. for "rainfall"	—	—	—

H.K. Observatory, May 9, 1919.

T. F. CLAYTON, Director.

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books, newspapers etc. for their
use handed in at the G. P. O. will
be packed and forwarded to them
free.Registered and Parcel Mails
close 15 minutes earlier than the
time given below unless other-
wise stated.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Hoihow and Pakhoi—Per TAI
SZE MA, 10th May, 9 a.m.Tientsin—Per CHIPSHING, 10th
May, 11 a.m.Haiphong—Per HANOI, 10th
May, 1 a.m.Shanghai and North China—Per
KWANGSE, 10th May, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 11TH MAY.

Saigon and Bangkok—Per
SHISEN MARU, 11th May,
9 a.m.Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via
Keelung—Per AMAKUSA
MARU, 11th May, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 12TH MAY.

Philippine Is.—Per CYCLOPS,
12th May, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 13TH MAY.

Swatow & Straits—Per LINAN,
13th May, 9 a.m.Swatow and Bangkok—Per
CHINHUA, 13th May,
9 a.m.Shanghai and North China—Per
TEAN, 13th May, 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH MAY.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING,
14th May, 2 p.m.Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauri-
tius, South Africa, India via
Dhannakodi, Egypt and
EUROPE VIA SUZ—Per
PAK LING, 14th May, Rec.
1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

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Ltd., and hence, and/or from the
wharves delivery may be ob-
tained.Goods not cleared by the 16th
inst at 5 p.m. will be subject
to rent.All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard
& Douglas, on 16th May at
10 a.m. Claims against the
steamer must be presented within
10 days of arrival otherwise
they will not be recognized.No fire insurance will be ef-
fected by us in any case what-
ever.Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by
JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1919.

THURSDAY, 15TH MAY.

Shanghai and North China—Per
SUNNING, 15th May, 11 a.m.Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—
HAITAN, 15th May, 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, 17TH MAY.

Haiphong—Per KAIPOONG, 17th
May, 9 a.m.Shanghai and North China—Per
CHENAN, 17th May, 2 p.m.

MONDAY, 19TH MAY.

Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—
Per KUEICHO, 19th May,
11 a.m.Swatow and Bangkok—Per
CHANGCHOW, 19th May,
11 a.m.